THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,659 New Series — BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
ASSAM	3038	600	W. J. Nantes	16th April.
L OLYMPE	4194	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	3723	600	P. Harris	14th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2929	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
LANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3503	700	W. Barratt	28th "

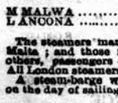
Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 9, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 28th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Passengers.	Captains.	Tons.		
PANDORA	C. Pasetti	550		16th April.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	F. Andrianich	2,800	600	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,300	660	3rd July.
ORION		3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,300	660	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	8th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
" SUEZ ..... " 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

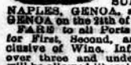
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 35, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th April 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT MALTA.



	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	22th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

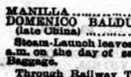
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	22nd April

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. MCPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Outch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

JEWEL CASES—
A choice selection. In Russian, Persian, Calf and other Leathers, lined with rich velvet, having Compartments for Lockets, Pendants, Brooches, Chains, Rings, &c. &c. Fitted with strong Lock and Key. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 each.

GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF AND JEWEL CASES—
All combined, in rich plush, Rs. 20 each.

GLOVE STRETCHERS—
Made of the finest African Ivory, Complete in Case. From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per pair.

DRESSING CASES—
A choice selection in Russian, Persian, and Morocco Leathers, lined with Velvet, Fitted complete. From Rs. 55 to Rs. 75 each.

DRESSING BAGS—
The largest selection in India, in Morocco, Russian and other Leathers, lined with Silk and Satin, Fitted complete, with every requisite.

NE PLUS ULTRA BAGS—
From Rs. 68 to Rs. 110 each.

STANDARD BAGS—
From Rs. 83 to Rs. 120 each.

PRESENTATION BAGS—
From Rs. 210 to Rs. 400 each.

CARD CASES—
In Russian, Morocco and other Leathers. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.
Made in Sterling Silver Hall-marked. From Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 each.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS—
In great variety, made in Morocco, Calf, Russian Leathers, Plush, &c. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 16 each.
Ditto ditto fitted with Instruments for Working in Silks and Wools, &c. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 25 each.
Standard Bags, Fitted with a variety of useful Instruments, which are removeable at pleasure. From Rs. 13 to Rs. 40 cash.

LADIES' EVENING BAGS—
Containing Scent Bottles, Rs. 60 cash.

LADIES' COMPANIONS—
In Imitation Old Ivory, Fitted with Scissors, Needles, Crochet Hooks, etc. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 22-8 each.

LADIES' WORK BOXES—
In Imitation Old Ivory, Leather, etc. Fitted complete, with every requisite. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each. etc., etc.

For further details see Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

CIGAR CASES—
A large selection in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other Leathers. All sizes to suit Trichinopoly Cheroots and Cigars.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts. From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18 each.
Made of Sterling Silver Hall-marked. From Rs. 65 to Rs. 180 cash.

CIGARETTE CASES—
A varied Assortment in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other Leathers. Many sizes. From Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 each.
Mounted with Silver Plate Mounts. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 each.
Made of Sterling Silver Hall-marked. From Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 each.

CARD CASES—
In Morocco, Russian and other Leathers. From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

NOTE AND LETTER CASES—
In Russian, Morocco and other Leathers, with or without the perpetual Calendar. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.
Mounted with Sterling Silver Mounts. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 each.

DRESSING CASES—
A large selection. In solid Leather. Fitted complete with every requisite. From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 35 cash.
In Morocco or Russia Leather, &c. Superior fittings. From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.

ROLL UP CASES—
Take up very small space in Portmanteau. From Rs. 28 to Rs. 50 each.

DRESSING BAGS—
The largest selection in India. In Morocco. Plain Hide, Crocodile and other Leathers. Fitted complete with every requisite.
"NE PLUS ULTRA" BAGS—
From Rs. 72 to Rs. 120 cash.
GLADSTONE BAGS—
From Rs. 72 to Rs. 150 cash.
"MONITOR" PRESENTATION—
From Rs. 375 to 765 cash.
&c., &c., &c.

For further details see Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALVATION ARMY, BOMBAY.
GREAT GATHERING
OF THE ARMY
AND FRIENDS TO
WELCOME
COLONEL AND MRS. TAYLOR
FROM ENGLAND
AT THE
COWASJI FRAMJI HALL,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th.
COLONEL AND MRS. TUCKER.

Officers from various parts together with Ministers and Friends of various denominations will assist to celebrate the occasion.

A SPECIAL DETACHMENT FROM GUJARAT.
COMMENCE AT 7 P. M.
ADMISSION ONE ANNA. RESERVED SEATS EIGHT ANNAS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks and Spoons	Cash, per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 27 0
Dessert Forks and Spoons	" "	20 0	22 0
Tea Spoons	" "	11 0	11 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	12 8
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	" "	12 8	12 8
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	" Each	1 2	1 4
Gravy Spoons	" "	5 8	3 4
Sugar Spoons	" "	1 4	1 4
Ice Tongs	" "	4 8	6 0
Ice Claws Scissor shaped	" "	7 0	7 8
Butter Knives	" "	2 4	2 8
Sauce Ladles	" "	2 4	2 12
Soup Ladles	" "	8 8	8 8
Sugar Shifters	" "	2 8	4 0
Fish Helpers	" Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	" "	3 0	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE, CONTAINING:

12 Table Forks	6 Egg Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Butter Knives	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Table Spoons	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	
12 Dessert Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Sauce Ladles	
12 Tea Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	2 Soup Ladles	

FIDDLE PATTERN.
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

BEADED, LILY OR THREAD PATTERN.
In brass-bound chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 200.

CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Desert Knives	" "	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	" the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers	" "	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	" Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
COMPLETE SET as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

Pocket and Pen-knives, Champagne and District-knives, Gem Sporting-knives, Hunting-knives, Budding and Pruning-knives, Scissors and Razors.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

			Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.				
Château Lafite	After		38 0	40 0
Château Mouton	Dinner		38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan	Wines		34 0	36 0
Château Palmer			28 0	30 0
Château Larose	Dinner		25 0	27 0
St. Julien	Wines		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast		17 0	19 0
Medoc	Wines.		15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled			13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.				
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour			27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice			21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.				
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies			36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine			30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended			25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour			21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.				
Chablis La Moutonne, superior			30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine			20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.				
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"			63 0	...
Pommery and Greno, Extra Sec.			70 0	...
Moët and Chandon's "Brut Impérial"			57 0	...
Moët and Chandon's Extra Superior			55 0	...
Moët and Chandon's White Dry Sillery			51 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry			56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints			...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee" (Extra Sec.)			59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole			61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibaday's), light dry			36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling			28 0	...
	Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
PORT.				
Old Crusted, some years in bottle			40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended,	*gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich	"		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity	"	*black* "	25 0	...
A good full Wine		*red* "	21 0	...
Spanish Port the best		*green* "	16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.				
St. Martin's Malaga			25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca			36 0	...

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Motusit purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	" 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	" 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 28
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	" 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	" 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	" 190
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	" 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Pints.			Per doz. Pints.
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)		7 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended		7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION }		7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)		8 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended		9 0
16 0	HAUT CANON }		9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)		9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine		11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE }		12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine		14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX }		16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greates importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.,
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.
Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ! !

THE MISSING LINK.

KING THEEBAW'S
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIRY FAMILY
FROM MANDALAY.

Visited by Hundreds.

PRONOUNCED by medical scientists as being, without doubt, "THE MISSING LINK."

They may be seen daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m., TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., ESPLANADE ROAD.
ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

THE S. S. DAGO, now in Prince's Dock and to sail on 20th instant, has two Cabins disengaged. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co., or to the Captain on board.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "ROSARIO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th April, 1886.

THE BUSINESS of the AGRA CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY and the ROYAL MEDICAL HALL will from THIS DAY be carried on by A. C. WALKER, to whom the business has been transferred. All communications should be addressed to A. C. WALKER, who will be responsible for all debts contracted from the 1st April, 1886.

N. LEWIN,

WITH reference to the above advertisement the undersigned will carry on the above business at Agra under the style of the AGRA CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY and the ROYAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. C. WALKER.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS meant for N. LEWIN personally, or dealing with the banking portion of his business should be addressed to N. LEWIN BANKER, AGRA, as business letters not so addressed will be made over to the new management of the ROYAL MEDICAL HALL and AGRA CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT, may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER.
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

COLLETT & CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 16, Chikalwaddy, Falkland Road, Tardeo, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet to 31st December, 1885.

By order of the Board,
[illegible] Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

38 by 18 in.	50 by 22 in.	50 by 23 in.
Re. 0 12	Re. 1 0	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 27 inch	56 by 40 inch
Rs. 2.	Rs. 3.

Brown and White Striped.

Brown harsh and White Soft.
44 by 19 in. Re. 1 8.

BATH BLANKET.—A great luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inch, Rs. 6 each.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

COCKSCOMBS.
FINANCEIRE.
HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE.
FRENCH JAMS.
ARTICHOKES.
BONELESS MACKARELLS.
SARDINES A LA CITRON.
PAYSANDU OX TONGUES.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
BRAIN SAUSAGES.
BOILED RABBITS.
HOME MADE JAMS.
DIGBY CHICKS.
SILMA JAMS.
COB NUTS.
CEPES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

HISTORICAL MANUALS FOR STUDENTS.

8 vo. with Maps, Price, Re. 1-8 each.

EPOCHS OF ANCIENT HISTORY
Edited by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox and C. Sankoj.
BEESBY'S GRACCHI, MARIUS, AND SULLA.
CAPES'S EARLY ROMAN EMPIRE, from the Assassination of Julius Cæsar to the Assassination of Domitian.
CAPES'S ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE SECOND CENTURY, or the Age of the Antonines.
COX'S GREEKS AND PERSIANS.
COX'S ATHENIAN EMPIRE, from the Flight of Xerxes to the Fall of Athens.
CURTEIS'S RISE OF THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.
IHNE'S ROME TO ITS CAPTURE BY THE GAULS.
MERIVALE'S ROMAN TRIUMVIRATES.
SANKOY'S SPARTAN AND THEBAN SUPREMACIES.
SMITHS ROME AND CARTHAGE; the PUNIC WARS.

EPOCH'S OF MODERN HISTORY
Edited by C. Colbeck.
CHURCH'S BEGINNING OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
COX'S CRUSADES.
CREIGHTON'S AGE OF ELIZABETH.
GAIRDNER'S HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK.
MORRIS'S EARLY HANOVERIANS.
GARDINER'S FIRST TWO STUARTS AND THE PURITAN REVOLUTION 1603-1660.
JOHNSON'S NORMANS IN EUROPE.
McCARTY'S EPOCH OF REFORM 1830-1850.
MORRIS'S AGE OF ANNE.
SEEBOHM'S PROTESTANT REVOLUTION.
STUBBS'S EARLY PLANTAGENETS.
WARBURTON'S EDWARD THE THIRD.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDILIS
FAMILY CONCERT PARTY,

Who have played under the immediate Patronage of H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will give a GRAND
ENTERTAINMENT
To be followed by
A QUADRILLE PARTY,
At the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY MECHANICS INSTITUTE, PAREL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April,
FOR TICKET-HOLDERS ONLY,
With a Splendid Orchestra.
Performance to commence at 9 p.m.
Tickets to be obtained at the door.
Children under 10 years half-price.

N.B.—Carriages may be ordered at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED, a few LESSONS in WALTZING. Please apply stating terms, &c., to W. X. Y., care of this paper.

ON VIEW, the late Mr. C. B. IZON'S books, best plated-ware, gold and silver watches, &c., at CRAWFORD'S rooms, to be sold on 14th April.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the shafting, and gearing at Surat of the Gulam Baba Mill on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

SONG SERVICE.—"CHRISTIE'S OLD ORGAN," TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock. M. E. CHURCH, near Great Western Hotel. Admission, 3 annas.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS of 10 superior kinds in boxes of 100, 50 and packets of 25, cheap. Write for Price Lists—ARNOLD'S EMPORIUM, 2 Meadow St., Fort.

RECEIVED, per s. s. "MIRZAPORE," handsome white & Immortelles, Crosses, and Wreathes.—J. T. BROWN & Co., Undertakers, Clare Road, Byculla.

COOLING and REFRESHING SALOON.—Ices, Wines & and Spirits of the best quality ; also Good Soda Water & Coffee. Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED Children's single and double Perambulators with Hood, strap, and Apron complete, with Bicycle wheels, very durable and strong. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN WOMAN to accompany a lady with five children to England by steamer leaving on 15th May. Passage paid with a remuneration for services rendered on voyage. Must be a steady woman and a good sailor. Apply to Mrs. C Carroll, Ghadeehi, Kattywar.

COOK.—WANTED CHIEF COOK for the Ripon Club. Liberal Salary to a really good man.—Apply with Certificates to the MANAGER on the Club premises.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

FOR SALE.—Small fast-sailing YACHT, lateen rigged, 6½ tons. Apply, "ALPHA," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co.,d. Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE is generally acknowledged the best copying machine. 2,00 ; copies are thrown off at once in black ink.—At STEWARD & Co.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, and Silver Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Rampart-row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK and light Still Hock in quarts and pints just received. For particulars see wine list.—C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2, inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., MILLINERS and DRESSMAKERS, beg to notify that they have opened a Dress-making Establishment at Matheran from this day.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' Rugs and Double Veral Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaran teed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Supscription, Rs. 12 per year.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, 18 Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydowne Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars re, apply to The Managing Director.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered. M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WANTED, towards the end of May, by a Scotch woman lately out from home a SITUATION as Lady's maid or maid to a Lady and child (not an infant.) Good dress-maker and needlewoman, with good references. Address M. D., care of Messrs. Kling, Ring & Co., Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Undergraduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to Mr. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY !

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE, of valuable Bombay Steam Flour Mill at Jail Road (Baboola Tank), with the materials of the Boiler and Engine-houses, for removal.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Rahimtoola Veerjeebhai, formerly a proprietor of the Mahomedan Steam Flour Mill, and lately a proprietor of the Bombay Steam Flour Mill, now an Insolvent, consisting of 1 D.F. Boiler 24' and 7' dia. with mounting and fitting (nearly new) ; 1 S. F. Boiler 18' and 6' dia ; 2 horizontal 16-H. P. double and single slide Steam Engines, 1 donkey and 1 3-H.P. Vertical Engines, W. I. Chimney, 60' boiler brick works ; 1 water pump, 4' grinding mills, 4' and 4½' ; 3 shifting machines, 1 wheat-cleaning machine, 3 C. I. platform scales, shaftings with pulleys, W. I. water tanks, water heaters, bench vice, anvil, small beam scales, Flour boxes, Treasury safe, table, chair, clock, office table, mirror, glass book case, valves, spindles, pipes, bevel wheels, C. I. brackets, wheat gunny bags, grease, &c. ; also materials of the engine and boiler houses for removal.

Sale of valuable Arab Horses at Bhendy Bazaar Stable of Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal (an Insolvent) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the abovementioned Bhendy Bazaar Stable, by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of In Re Arab Abdoorrazak Doobechal, a dealer and broker of Arab Horses, now an insolvent, consisting of 7 young Arab Horses (2 white and 2 scorroung or chesnut, 1 grey or subza, 1 big grey, and 1 iron grey), also whole of the furniture in the stable, such as chairs, tables, clock, tubs, benches, grain boxes, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, GOLD, AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and assignee of the estate and effects of Rutonsee Keesowjee, now an insolvent, the following pearl, gold, and silver ornaments, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1886, at 1-30 p.m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows streets, viz.

GOLD ORNAMENTS.

1 Tucklo with three ramnami, 1 churna, 1 lanthi, with seven ramnami, 1 tucklo with three ramnami, 1 pair of kadas, 1 pair of saslas, 1 locket, 1 fasta, sakli, 1 dorro, 1 katli small, 1 katli large, 1 heera sankri, 2 pairs of vailas, 1 vak, 1 googri, 1 beethari, 1 pair of chundanchuri (thick), 1 pair chundanchuri (small), 4 bangles, 2 bangles (small), 1 pair of small kadas, 4 chitals, 4 patlis, 2 vailas (small), 1 kaknis, 1 katvaro kap, 1 taumanis, 1 googri, 2 loose ramnamni, 1 pair of choors, 4 Manakaritthorio and kap, &c., loose heads.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.

2 car ornaments called dharanis, 1 nose ring, 1 vindo, 1 false pearl neck-lace, 1 pearl necklace, 5 strings.

SILVER ORNAMENTS.

1 pair athasia, 1 pair hollow valia, 4 finger ornaments called gotta, 1 thalee, 1 lota, 1 lotee, and 2 vatkas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pellitier.
2 ,, alpaca umbrellas.
1 ,, pouch and brush, burnishing polish by Day and Martin.
30 cases Lasger beer in quarts.
1 case German-silver sheets, 3 by 2.
3 bales grey muils.
1 case white doria and checks.
1 cases silk handkerchiefs and bocades.
5 bales Turkey red piece goods.
3 ,, colored prints.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoys, &c.
1 Iron safe by Chubb.
2 cases spectacles.
On account and at the risk of Moosajee Sullimanjee—
ex. s.s. "Ancona."
B. and C-4,179—1 bale calf skins.

AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel :—

[illegible] for steam cranes, derrick poles, pile engines, leather screw, portable engine, 10 H. P., lead piping and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues are published and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, old records, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 13th April, 1886.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
73, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF FRANCIS MATHEW, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS MATHEW, formerly Chief Engineer and Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who died at No. 103, St. George's Square, Belgravia, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on or about the 30th day of September 1885, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 16th day of March 1886 by the High Court at Bombay to CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the undersigned, No. 3, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof ; at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Solicitors.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1886.

Horses	No. 687.
Remounts.	D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 16th March, 1886.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1885, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about 2,697 HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1886-87, classed as follows :—

CLASS I—WALERS 2,075.

IN MADRAS.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars...	..	335	70
Field Artillery ..	..	213	
Horse Artillery..	..	104	
IN CALCUTTA.			
Medium Cavalry and Hussars..	..	727	1,373
Field Artillery...	..	304	
Horse Artillery...	..	212	

CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS 100.

Young country-bred stock from 18 months and upwards ..	..	100

CLASS III—ARABS AND PERSIANS 522.

IN BOMBAY. ELSEWHERE.			
Field Artillery ..	..	25	10
Medium Cavalry, Hussars, and Light Cavalry	..	125	362
Total ...		150	372
Total ...	..		2,697

The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse-fairs and horse-shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of the Army Remount Operations for India.

3. Paragraph 2 of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Landing and Remount Depôt is changed, in so far as the date of opening of the depôt is concerned. The depôt will be open for the reception of horses from the 15th September to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th August. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival at the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for a Waler remount has been fixed at £50 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at the current rate of exchange. The average price for all other remounts is Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits.

O. R. NEWMARCH,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-Genl.
Secretary to Government

NOTICES.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,

HAS the greatest and cheapest choice in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS.	BOMBAY,
9, Rue de Chateaudun.	7, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delight, ful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th April, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Ld.,

OPENING OF THE EXTENSION FROM SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL.

The Extension of this Railway from Secunderabad to Warangal is now open for traffic of all descriptions.

A Down Mixed Train will run from Hyderabad leaving at 6-15 a.m., Secunderabad at 7-0, Bhowangir at 9-13 a.m., Kazipett at 12-54 and arriving at Warangal at 1-25 a.m.

An Up Mixed Train will run from Warangal leaving at 2-30 p.m., Kazipett at 3-40, Bhowangir at 7-0, Secunderabad at 9-35, and arriving at Hyderabad at 10-15 p.m.

Information as to rates and fares can be obtained on application at any of the Company's Stations.

W. PENDLEBURY.
Traffic Manager's Office, Secunderabad, 7th April 1886.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March 1886.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
SUDANUND BALCRISHNA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death, the 26th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., CEASED as from the 1st of Kartnik and 1941, 19th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Edulje Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Edulje Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 19th day of October 1884, been, and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Edulje Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street

પોચાજી પરબજી પોચા
i. e. MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS,
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 3 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c. &c.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Right horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Steam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairbairn diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system become less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Though preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., &c. &c. PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Parsee Dealers.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 8800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted communicated through the Bank.

Rampart Row, W.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS .....Rs. 56-0 per doz.	
PINTS..... ,, 29-8 per doz.	

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée.....	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—China (s), from Liverpool; and Ravenna (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Bussah.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Aspatria and Clan Sinclair entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. China and Ravenna yesterday.

GUJARATI DNYAN PRASARAK SOCIETY.—The fourth public lecture of the season, being the postponed lecture, will be delivered in connection with the above Society at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 o'clock this evening, by the Sanskrit scholar and poet, the blind Pandit Gattulalji Ghanshamji, on "Memory as cultivated in India from ancient times; its history," &c. The lecture will be accompanied with feats of the powers of memory by the Pandit by way of practical illustration.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Muggunlal Tottachund, a cloth merchant on Mombadavie Tank Road, was broken into on Saturday night and a wooden cash-box stolen, containing a currency note for Rs. 50, a silver waist-chain, a watch, Rs. 7 in cash, and five account books. The stolen box was on Sunday morning found lying in Pinjrapole Lane, forced open, with the five account books in it, but minus the remainder of the property.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

March	Remembrance..... M. Carry.
Grand Selection	Patience..... A. sullivan.
Valse	Cloister..... Prout.
Grand Fantasia	Alpine Echoes..... Herfurth.
Galop	Polo ..... Martin.

GOOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST PROPERTY.—Harriba Sudasew, a goldsmith, living at Dhobie Talao, has reported that his daughter, aged 12 years, on her way home from a wedding party at Girgaum on Saturday night, dropped a gold wristlet from off her wrist, valued at Rs. 105.—Ruttonjee Cooverjee, living at Sonapore, also reported having dropped a purse containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 110, on Saturday, somewhere between Dhobie Talao and the Kennedy Sea Face.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of a Hindoo female child, aged 9 months, named Vittee. Deceased, about twenty days ago, was left alone in a room by its mother for a short time, when she crawled up to a chatty containing boiled dholl and upset it on herself and was scalded about her right foot and leg. She died from the effects at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday, about midnight, Esram Mahadeo, the tindal of prow No. 2653, while coming across the harbour from Coran to the Prince's Dock extension works with a cargo of stone, and while off Cross Island, the hal yards of the main sail suddenly carried away, and the yard, and all falling upon him, he was knocked overboard and drowned. The crew of the prow searched for the tindal about the place for some time, and failing to get any trace of the missing man, proceeded on to their destination.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Suckeena, woman, aged 36 years. At about 2 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, while under the influence of liquor, deceased endeavoured to cross the arel Road at Bhendy Bazaar, and was knocked down and run over by a tram-car that was proceeding towards Byculla, and sustained fractures to both her legs, two ribs, and her collar-bone. She died from the effects of the injuries at 4-30 p.m. on the same afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the City Terminus Hotel on March 22. Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C. (chairman) regretted that they had not secured the full adjusted accounts. The line was taken over by the company from January 1, 1885, but they really only began working it from May of that year. He trusted by that time next year that they would be in command of communication with the Singareni coal-fields, from which they expected to derive a very important revenue. The report was adopted, and resolutions passed authorising the converting of paid-up shares into stock.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, Inspector Cobb charged Punja Gulabchund and seven others, all noted gamblers, before Mr. Ryan, the first with keeping a common gaming-house, and the rest with gambling in it From information received the police officer made an unexpected raid on the accused, who were gaming in a house in Suttar Gully with money and dice, and, with the assistance of a couple of sepoys, arrested them. The prisoners pleaded guilty, No. 1 was fined Rs. 100 and No. 2 Rs. 50, both being sentenced, in default of payment, to one month's hard labour each. The others were fined in sums varying from Rs. 25 downwards.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.—The s. s. Neera arrived in this harbour from Bhownuggur on Saturday evening last with fifteen shipwrecked seamen (Arabs and Siddees), being a portion of the crew of the bugla Jawat Cuilir, which was wrecked off Bhownuggur about twenty days ago. These men state that their vessel was loaded with a cargo of grain for Aden, and that after leaving the basin where they loaded at Bhownuggur under the charge of a pilot, the tide being very low their vessel came to an anchor, but as the flood tide came in, the vessel grounded, capsized and went to pieces. The nacoda of the vessel and six other men forming the remaining portion of the crew have remained behind in Bhownuggur.

DINNER TO THE PARSEE TEAM.—A dinner is be given to the Parsee team on the occasion of their departure for England on the 23rd instant. Already some seventy Parsee citizens as well as members of the Ripon Club have promised to attend the dinner, which is to be given on Saturday, the 17th instant, at Rigby House, Malabar Hill, which has been placed at the disposal of the committee by its owner, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta has consented to preside. The undermentioned gentlemen form the committee :—Messrs. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, Jehangir B. Mursban, K. N. Serval, R. M. Patel, Jehangir Dossabhoy, D. J. Eata, with R. D. Setna and J. M. Framjee Patel, secretaries.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86 :—

IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1886.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total Rs.
Imports	12,61,696	82,93,457	95,55,153
Exports	2,44,035	2,74,235	5,18,270
Net Imports.....	10,17,661	80,19,222	90,36,883
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF FEB. 1886 (PROGRESSIVE)			
Imports	2,69,14,747	10,95,05,953	13,64,20,700
Exports	32,22,586	77,08,614	1,09,31,210
Net Imports..	2,36,92,151	10,17,97,339	12,54,89,490

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1885-86 :—

IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1886.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value).....	2,55,975	57,43,817	59,99,791
Coined & Examined	8,71,036	59,78,111	68,49,147
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF FEB., 1886 (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	3,27,19,441	6,11,37,560	9,38,57,001
Coined & Examined	3,42,96,271	6,23,15,618	9,66,11,889

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE; It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 26th March. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lady Arbuthnot, child and 2 infants	Surgn A Harding
Mr H Dwane	Surgn H J McLauchlin
Mrs Foord	Surgn R T Beamish
Mrs J F Trothey and infant	Surgn S H Swane
Miss Lamond	Lieut C Bonithes
Mr D Percey	Mr and Mrs Taylor and 2 infants
Mr Wright	Miss Johnson
Mr Sage	Lieut F Elliton
Mr R Strachey	Surgn H Richardson
Lieut J Caldecott	Mr F J Moore
Lieut J Buchanan	Mr J Keast
Lieut J Rose	Mr J W H Budge and 6 adults
Surgn H G Gardiner	Mrs Cook
Surgn W O Wolseley	Mr W Francis
Surgn P M Ellis	Lieut A Stephen
Surgn W L Lane	
Surgn S A Orick	

FROM MALTA.—Lieut Beresford

FROM VENICE.—Col C B Knowles

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Hoare	Mr Findlayson
Mr Oafley	Mr Warden

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Windsor Castle on Monday and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

The Queen held a Drawing Room on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Connaught. On Wednesday Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons on the Park in the afternoon, a man threw a paper into the Royal carriage, but it is not believed that he had any evil intention.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Thurlow moved a resolution in favour of opening the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sundays, which, after a brief discussion, was adopted by 76 to 62. On Monday Lord Harris suggested a modification of the regulations respecting the Yeomanry Corps, but the proposal was not well received, and was not pressed. On Tuesday, Lord Milltown proposed the second reading of a Bill to limit the operation of the Union of Benefices Act in the Metropolis, but it was opposed, and was withdrawn. A conversation followed on the duties of the military in the event of being called out to suppress riots. The business last night was unimportant and the sitting was of brief duration.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Richard proposed as an amendment on going into Committee of Supply a resolution deprecating declarations of war and conclusion of treaties without the knowledge of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone objected that the subject selected was not appropriate in form; information that reaches him, the Greek question seems about to enter an acute phase. Turkey can no longer afford to keep up her present armaments, and will be compelled to make a last appeal to the Powers before calling upon Greece to disarm. The Padishah has 350,000 men on foot, and since the Eastern crisis first broke out the Porte has been obliged to borrow 6,000,000 fr. for military purposes. The situation was full of interest, and the Ottoman Government are convinced that the naval demonstration will lead to nothing.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—No information has yet reached the Hellenic Government of the course the Powers intend to pursue with regard to this country, but it is believed that the naval demonstration will ultimately be abandoned owing to the impossibility of dealing with extreme questions. The coercive measures of coercion to be adopted. France and Russia are, at all events, considered to be maintaining a benevolent attitude towards the Greeks. Owing to the strength of Greece on the sea the Powers would not like to occupy Epirus and Thessaly without serious peril, as they could not assure their supplies of provisions. No faith is felt here in the stability of the new arrangements entered into between Cabinet Council and Delian States. The settlement arrived at between Bulgaria and Servia, and that between Bulgaria and Turkey, are, it is believed, liable to be altogether upset on the first encounter between the Turkish and Greek forces.

The Greek Government, the same correspondent is informed, has succeeded in negotiating a loan of twenty million drachmas in London, and, according to excellent authority, is now in possession of resources sufficient to maintain the Greek army for several months to come.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* hears from a good source that the Greek Government has a fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats distributed among the islands with which there is no telegraphic communication. There is, however, a heliographic service to Athens. At present the only craft at or near the Piræus are the two large liners which were recently purchased in England, and which are being transformed into transport cruisers, fitted with light Krupp guns and Nordenfelts.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* of March 24 gives an account of the facts regarding the more recent negotiations leading up to the refusal of Prince Alexander to acquiesce in the form of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement approved by the Powers. This information, the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says, "is of course from an official source. The organ of the Foreign Office considers the publication of this statement necessary in view of the confusion of ideas which continues to be caused by the foreign press—to which might also be added several Russian journals. The *Journal* says that Russia's objections to the form of union proposed by Turkey, after the military clause, &c., were—first, that it applied personally to the Prince, and not to the population (whose true interest, it may here be added by way of parenthesis, Russia claims to have more at heart than Prince or Sultan); secondly, that in making a prolongation of the five years' governorship depend entirely upon the Sultan. Europe would be deprived of the control decreed by the Treaty of Berlin. Russia considered that a solid, durable peace should be obtained by a union satisfying the wants of the population, and not the ambition of the leaders of the Roumelian revolution. It must in principle be a permanent union, and not a personal union, and therefore Russia proposed that the Prince reigning over Bulgaria should also govern Roumelia without mention of person or term. The *Journal* does not notice the distinctions already made in St. Petersburg in compliance, it is to be feared, with the wishes of the Porte, that the governorship without a term that does not signify a life-long governorship. Russia evidently insists upon a door being left open somewhere, by which the obnoxious Prince may some day or other be thrust out in favour of a more acceptable and tractable ruler. The union of the two Bulgarias is to be 'in principle' a permanent and lasting one, for proposing which Russia will not fail to claim due honour and benefit among the Bulgarian people; but the personal union under Prince Alexander Russia will not consent to in any shape or form. To return to the statement. The Sultan would not give up the five years' term, and Russia gave way on this point, on condition, however, that the sanction of the Powers should be made requisite every fifth year. The Sultan having objected to the first form of nomination proposed by Russia, and foreseeing objections on the part of Prince Alexander to the second, a basis of understanding was arrived at in the form suggested by M. Zankoff—namely, that the Prince governing in Bulgaria should be Governor-General of Roumelia, in conformity with Article 17 of the Berlin Treaty. This was accepted by the Sultan and all the Powers. The Prince of Bulgaria then disavowed his representative and refused the compromise. Besides the question of the form of nomination, the Cabinets, says the *Journal*, have also to consider how far the Prince of Bulgaria, on his own authority, can set himself up against the unanimous decisions of Europe. In conclusion, the Foreign Office organ comments severely on the Prince of Bulgaria's contempt of 'unanimous' Europe."

FATAL DUEL.

A DESPATCH from New Orleans, dated the 10th ult., says :—A fatal duel occurred at half-past one o'clock to-day in the private office of the clerk of the United States District Court, Custom House-building. Mr. A. Grace, a young lawyer, was prosecuting the case of a negro roustabout claiming wages from the steamboat Charles C. Carrel. J. E. Brou, a friend of the captain, entered, and remarked to Grace, who was seated at a desk, that if he had been a gentleman he would not have instituted such a suit. Grace replied that he was as much a gentleman as he, Brou, was. Thereupon Brou raised his cane and struck Grace over the head, breaking the scalp and drawing blood. Grace rose from his chair, retreated backward to the further end of the room, drew a pistol, and opened fire on Brou, who was advancing upon him. Grace fired promptly and rapidly. Three balls entered Brou's body. Brou had some trouble in drawing his weapon, as it caught in the lining of his coat. The parties were at arm's length when Brou fired three shots into Grace, at the same time holding his hand over one of the wounds in his body to restrain the rapid outpour of blood. Grace fired three more shots, and his pistol was emptied. He received three shots—in the right nipple through the body, through the shoulder, and in the back through the body. Brou weakened and fell into a chair. Grace walked out of the room to the corridor of the Custom House, where he fainted and fell. The ambulance from the hospital had been telephoned for meantime. When it arrived Grace was dead. Brou was carried to the hospital. He was not dead at midnight, but the doctors believe that he cannot recover. Brou is a man of nerve, formerly a steamboat man. He is physically a giant, and has been engaged in many affrays.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE Sultan, who a few days ago was firmly opposed to the idea of appointing Prince Alexander to the governorship of Eastern Roumelia for life, is now reported to have changed his mind. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—This is not surprising, for to alter the Sultan's purpose it only required that his Majesty should be brought clearly to see where Turkey's interests lay. On Monday, as I am informed, the Porte communicated to certain of the Ambassadors at Constantinople its disposition to give effect to the Prince of Bulgaria's wishes for an appointment without limit of time. In consequence, a new direction has been given to the deliberations of the Great Powers, who were lately conferring as to the propriety of ratifying the amended Convention without taking account of Prince Alexander's objections. It appears, moreover, that the German and Italian Governments have already expressed themselves favourably disposed to the new proposal; and if the negotiations now in progress should succeed, Italian Government will take the initiative of moving that the Prince's appointment for an indefinite term be sanctioned by all the Powers. The Sultan has only to remain steadfast and the arrangement, which Russia alone has an interest in opposing, cannot fail to be ratified.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes an article upon the Turco-Bulgarian question, which, after correcting what it describes as the erroneous statements of the foreign press regarding Russia's attitude, continues as follows :—

It was believed that the basis of an understanding had been found in M. Zanoff's draft, according to which the Prince governing Bulgaria was to be Governor-General of Roumelia in conformity with Article 17 of the Treaty of Berlin. But Prince Alexander disavowed M. Zanoff, and at present the Powers, besides examining the question of nomination as connected with the Berlin Treaty, have to decide how far the Prince can on his own authority thwart the unanimous decision of Europe. The pretension of Prince Alexander to treat on equal terms with Europe and to assume the attitude of arbiter of its wishes is not calculated to justify the confidence which would be displayed by nominating him to the governor-generalship for an indefinite period without control. Such toleration might lead him to believe that he had only to brave the Powers in order to make them draw back, and God knows what demands such an idea might encourage him to put forward. This side of the question becomes all the graver from the consideration that the contempt manifested by Prince Alexander for the decisions of Europe will influence the Greeks, who, so long as they see the Prince take no account of the wishes of the Powers, will hope for fresh complications arising from his conduct, and will be in no hurry to yield to the remonstrances of diplomacy.

The Greek fleet has left Salamis. Its destination is, however, unknown. A St. Petersburg telegram says that, contrary to the statements made by some foreign journals, the Russian Government has not withdrawn from the naval demonstration in Suda Bay. The unanimity of the Powers in their representations to the Greek Government at Athens remains unbroken. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that, according to information that reaches him, the Greek question seems about to enter an acute phase. Turkey can no longer afford to keep up her present armaments, and will be compelled to make a last appeal to the Powers before calling upon Greece to disarm. The Padishah has 350,000 men on foot, and since the Eastern crisis first broke out the Porte has been obliged to borrow 6,000,000 fr. for military purposes. The situation was full of interest, and the Ottoman Government are convinced that the naval demonstration will lead to nothing.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—No information has yet reached the Hellenic Government of the course the Powers intend to pursue with regard to this country, but it is believed that the naval demonstration will ultimately be abandoned owing to the impossibility of dealing with extreme questions. The coercive measures of coercion to be adopted. France and Russia are, at all events, considered to be maintaining a benevolent attitude towards the Greeks. Owing to the strength of Greece on the sea the Powers would not like to occupy Epirus and Thessaly without serious peril, as they could not assure their supplies of provisions. No faith is felt here in the stability of the new arrangements entered into between Cabinet Council and Delian States. The settlement arrived at between Bulgaria and Servia, and that between Bulgaria and Turkey, are, it is believed, liable to be altogether upset on the first encounter between the Turkish and Greek forces.

The Greek Government, the same correspondent is informed, has succeeded in negotiating a loan of twenty million drachmas in London, and, according to excellent authority, is now in possession of resources sufficient to maintain the Greek army for several months to come.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* hears from a good source that the Greek Government has a fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats distributed among the islands with which there is no telegraphic communication. There is, however, a heliographic service to Athens. At present the only craft at or near the Piræus are the two large liners which were recently purchased in England, and which are being transformed into transport cruisers, fitted with light Krupp guns and Nordenfelts.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* of March 24 gives an account of the facts regarding the more recent negotiations leading up to the refusal of Prince Alexander to acquiesce in the form of the Turco-Bulgarian Agreement approved by the Powers. This information, the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says, "is of course from an official source. The organ of the Foreign Office considers the publication of this statement necessary in view of the confusion of ideas which continues to be caused by the foreign press—to which might also be added several Russian journals. The *Journal* says that Russia's objections to the form of union proposed by Turkey, after the military clause, &c., were—first, that it applied personally to the Prince, and not to the population (whose true interest, it may here be added by way of parenthesis, Russia claims to have more at heart than Prince or Sultan); secondly, that in making a prolongation of the five years' governorship depend entirely upon the Sultan. Europe would be deprived of the control decreed by the Treaty of Berlin. Russia considered that a solid, durable peace should be obtained by a union satisfying the wants of the population, and not the ambition of the leaders of the Roumelian revolution. It must in principle be a permanent union, and not a personal union, and therefore Russia proposed that the Prince reigning over Bulgaria should also govern Roumelia without mention of person or term. The *Journal* does not notice the distinctions already made in St. Petersburg in compliance, it is to be feared, with the wishes of the Porte, that the governorship without a term that does not signify a life-long governorship. Russia evidently insists upon a door being left open somewhere, by which the obnoxious Prince may some day or other be thrust out in favour of a more acceptable and tractable ruler. The union of the two Bulgarias is to be 'in principle' a permanent and lasting one, for proposing which Russia will not fail to claim due honour and benefit among the Bulgarian people; but the personal union under Prince Alexander Russia will not consent to in any shape or form. To return to the statement. The Sultan would not give up the five years' term, and Russia gave way on this point, on condition, however, that the sanction of the Powers should be made requisite every fifth year. The Sultan having objected to the first form of nomination proposed by Russia, and foreseeing objections on the part of Prince Alexander to the second, a basis of understanding was arrived at in the form suggested by M. Zankoff—namely, that the Prince governing in Bulgaria should be Governor-General of Roumelia, in conformity with Article 17 of the Berlin Treaty. This was accepted by the Sultan and all the Powers. The Prince of Bulgaria then disavowed his representative and refused the compromise. Besides the question of the form of nomination, the Cabinets, says the *Journal*, have also to consider how far the Prince of Bulgaria, on his own authority, can set himself up against the unanimous decisions of Europe. In conclusion, the Foreign Office organ comments severely on the Prince of Bulgaria's contempt of 'unanimous' Europe."

FATAL DUEL.

A DESPATCH from New Orleans, dated the 10th ult., says :—A fatal duel occurred at half-past one o'clock to-day in the private office of the clerk of the United States District Court, Custom House-building. Mr. A. Grace, a young lawyer, was prosecuting the case of a negro roustabout claiming wages from the steamboat Charles C. Carrel. J. E. Brou, a friend of the captain, entered, and remarked to Grace, who was seated at a desk, that if he had been a gentleman he would not have instituted such a suit. Grace replied that he was as much a gentleman as he, Brou, was. Thereupon Brou raised his cane and struck Grace over the head, breaking the scalp and drawing blood. Grace rose from his chair, retreated backward to the further end of the room, drew a pistol, and opened fire on Brou, who was advancing upon him. Grace fired promptly and rapidly. Three balls entered Brou's body. Brou had some trouble in drawing his weapon, as it caught in the lining of his coat. The parties were at arm's length when Brou fired three shots into Grace, at the same time holding his hand over one of the wounds in his body to restrain the rapid outpour of blood. Grace fired three more shots, and his pistol was emptied. He received three shots—in the right nipple through the body, through the shoulder, and in the back through the body. Brou weakened and fell into a chair. Grace walked out of the room to the corridor of the Custom House, where he fainted and fell. The ambulance from the hospital had been telephoned for meantime. When it arrived Grace was dead. Brou was carried to the hospital. He was not dead at midnight, but the doctors believe that he cannot recover. Brou is a man of nerve, formerly a steamboat man. He is physically a giant, and has been engaged in many affrays.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W M Shaw, B	Capt C E Gubbins, B S C
Mr H G Boyce, B	Surg-Major W Jackson, B
The Rev V W Kinsman, B	Surg-Major A G Grant, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Capt T C Pears, B S C, 6 mo	Col R A C Hunt, Bo Inf, 1 year 2 days
Surg-Major P Cullen, M D, B, 6 mo	Lieut-Col H N Reeves, Be S C, 6 mo
Sub-Conductor J Owens, B, 6 mo	Lieut-Col J Withers, Bo S C, 6 mo
Mr G H D Wilson, Be C S, 2 mo	Major W J Le Breton, Bo S C, 6 mo
Lieut-Gen C J Merriman, C S I, R Bo Eng, 7 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.
Major C J A Yates, Bo Inf

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at As. 10½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 46 Farringdon-road, London.

RUSSIA CREEPING ON IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A LITTLE while ago there appeared in the *Preussische Zeitung* an article which is much more important reading for Englishmen than for those it was written for. The following is a translation of some passages of this interesting and warning paper :—

Russia's policy appears to be wanting in consistency. At all events, the constant wavering between Panslavism and a European policy signifies that the most opposite influences make themselves felt in governing circles. But this apparent uncertainty in Russian policy should by no means be considered important enough to base any hopes or resolutions upon : it should rather be regarded as due to local disturbances producing waves upon the surface, while the under-current of Russian diplomacy goes on strongly and steadily. Whoever during the last twenty years has watched Russian progress in Eastern Asia will admit that the tenacity, ability, and continuity with which the great Empire has been at work there is worthy of admiration, though in some people it must excite a feeling of uneasiness. But the truth is that Russian politics have one advantage over those of other European Powers which is not sufficiently appreciated—an advantage which gives them a vigour unequalled elsewhere. Russia has not allowed herself the luxury of that modern drag upon development of power, the parliamentary system. While France was suffering defeat after defeat in Tonking, and at last sent out a somewhat mysterious representative to heal the wounds of her colonies with his newly discovered prescriptions, while England was making more or less of a fiasco in all her undertakings at home and abroad, and while Germany was by a multitude of suicidal laws going back about a century, the policy of Russia continued its even course : diplomacy, arms, and commerce all pushing onward together. A five years' retrospect will show the constancy of this policy in the case of Central Asia.

When Skobeleff, in extending the conquest of Central Asia for which the way was already paved, had brought the territory of the Tekke tribes north of Persia under Russian supremacy by a course of conspicuous activity and resolution, the construction of the Transcaspian Railway was begun and carried as far as Kizil-Arvat. For financial reasons the costly enterprise was not carried further. Meanwhile the Merv oasis was thoroughly incorporated, the Tekke tribes were organized, and close commercial relations were established with Bokhara and Karschi. These latter operations, indeed, were conducted with such ability that the cities mentioned and their surrounding districts soon carried on the greater part of their trade with Russian houses and Russian caravans exclusively : bazaars and business offices becoming gradually indispensable to the cities of Bokhara, the wisdom of the Russian commercial policy, adapted as it was to the sentiments of the people, gained a vantage-ground more threatening to English trade than even the progress of the Russian army. The ill-feeling against England which threatened to break into a flame when the Russians, under the eyes of the English Mission, took possession of a considerable part of the Murghab valley is well known ; and how it is also fresh in memory how only Mr. Gladstone's pliancy and the desire for peace at the Russian Court once more delayed the conflict which is now to be averted by the Afghan Boundary Commission. Russia, while England, soon afterwards, was involved in not very successful strife in the Soudan, on the Red Sea, in South Africa, and in Burma, Russia had time and leisure to turn her undivided attention to Asia. The situation was full of interest, and the Transcaspian Railway was proceeded with, in order to get it open for commerce by the end of last year as far as Askhabad; the laying of the line was pushed forward actively to Sarakhs and Merv, and the extension to the Amoo Daria, near to Bokhara—that is to say, into the heart of the Bokhara States—was marked out.

But railways are nowadays the life-source of all great military operations ; they mean certainty of supplies even in the most parched and barren wastes. They mean the massing of troops to an unlimited extent when the time for concentration arrives ; they mean supply of war material and ammunition, fortification, colonization, etc.—in a word, the certainty of conquest. With the last railway terminus the limit of assured possession in a region like Asia is guaranteed. This is a truth which Russian statesmen understands well. She will gladly abandon the struggle with England (although she can only come out of it with honour) in order to secure leisure to make quite sure of her possessions on the Murghab ; and it must be admitted that she has thus given up the smaller advantage to win the greater.

For even now Russia can point to one result, of the first importance, of her Transcaspian enterprise—namely, that Nasr Ullah, Emir of the State of Bokhara, has, in grand State, with his dignitaries and generals repaired to Tashkend to take the oath of allegiance to the White Czar at the hands of the Russian Governor : an event the more significant since Bokhara, the largest Emirate, one of the most important trade centres of Central Asia, and does so by a peaceful conquest which she owes to the wise persistence of her Asiatic policy.

INOCULATION FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

DEATH OF A PATIENT.

ONE of M. Pasteur's Russian patients died on Monday night, March 22. He was one of the nineteen persons who were bitten by a rabid wolf near Smolensk on the 26th of February, and arrived in Paris on the 14th ult. It is stated that, owing to the lapse of time between the bites and the patient's arrival in Paris, particularly as the incubation of wolf-rabies is more rapid than that of the dog, M. Pasteur, though hopeful, did not promise a cure. The patient in question, whose name was Yakulev, was badly bitten about the head and face. He was inoculated, like his companions, twice every day in Paris, and appeared to be going on tolerably well until about a week previously, when he manifested symptoms of hydrophobia. His thirst was intense, and the merest suspicion of water or of any other liquid threw him into paroxysms which rendered it impossible for him to drink. To these symptoms were added the characteristic spasmodic contractions of hydrophobia, convulsions, and great difficulty in breathing. The patient was not, however, dangerous. When M. Pasteur, Dr. Grancher, or one of their colleagues approached the bed he affectionately kissed their hands. Everything that could possibly alleviate his sufferings was tried, but to little purpose. He preserved his consciousness to the end, and before dying threw himself on his knees in an attitude of prayer. The doctor who is said still allowed to look after the patients at the Hotel Dieu says that she has seen a good many persons die of hydrophobia before the adoption of M. Pasteur's method of inoculation, and that sufferings were more terrible to witness than those of the Russian. The poor *moujik* offered no resistance to anybody, but bore his pain with considerable calmness. It may therefore be inferred (the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks) that in his case the inoculations had tended to mitigate his sufferings and make dissolution less painful than would otherwise have been the case. The doctors, it may be added, corroborate the statements of the Sister of Mercy. A post-mortem examination of the body of Yakulev was made in the presence of M. Pasteur and others. The internal organs showed death, as in cases of snakebite, to proceed from paralysis of the whole of the breathing organs. The lungs were congested with clotted blood, and indeed, so was the whole chest and throat region. The tonsils and tongue were abnormally swollen. The covering of the spine showed a tendency to inflammation ; but although the brain was slightly congested it was perfectly healthy. A big splinter of one of the wolf's teeth, which was decayed, was found in the cheek-bone of Yakulev. There is no marked change in the health of any of the surviving Russian patients. M. Pasteur (the *Daily News* correspondent says) is not discouraged by Yakulev's death. It is a question whether the presence of the wolf's tooth in the cheek-bone of the moujik hastened incubation. If it did not, the fact that he died nineteen days after he was bitten affords a fairly reasonable hope that those who have survived him and are doing well may be cured. They are to go through a twenty instead of a ten days' treatment.

The Bradford party, with the exception of Garvey, who went to Paris to be treated by M. Pasteur, left for England on March 23. The *Daily News*, correspondent says :—The children were laden with French toys which kind strangers gave them, and Gibson took a loaf four feet long to show his "missus" how they make bread in France. They are in good health. An English family party of the upper middle-class grade were among the new comers. None of them were bitten, but they had been licked on the hands or faces by a dog which went mad. After a consultation with M. Pasteur they decided to be inoculated.

The *Morning Post* says that the Government have decided, at the instance of Sir H. Roscoe, to appoint a Commission to inquire into M. Pasteur's method ; and that Sir James Paget, Professor Burdon Sanderson, and Dr. Lauder Brunton are among the eminent pathologists who have consented to undertake the investigation.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on March 22 for the purpose of passing a resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the question of bi-metallism, with a view to the adoption of a silver currency. The resolution was proposed in support of the object, but met with strenuous opposition ; several members objecting to the Chamber being made the vehicle of conveying even an impression that the commercial community of Manchester was wavering in its support of a monometallic currency. Mr. Hutton, M. P., said that he had spoken to two or three Cabinet Ministers of the late Administration, who were anxious that an inquiry should be held ; and he knew that several members of the present Government held the opinion that in the interests of India the question was most important. Mr. Houldsworth, M.P., held out no hope that the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade would be able adequately to deal with the subject. He suggested that a Select Committee or Royal Commission should be asked for to inquire into the subject of the relative positions of gold and silver in use as money, without expressing any opinion on the part of the Chamber, and this suggestion was adopted.

LORD RIPON ON THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, AND CO. have printed, in a handsome form, Lord Ripon's interesting paper, read before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, on the Native States of India. The closing words refer to Lord Canning's policy :—

It would be a great injustice to so eminent a man as Lord Dalhousie, under whose administration the policy of annexation reached its highest development, to suppose that he was actuated by any vulgar desire for the mere aggrandisement of our Indian empire or by that irrational earth-hunger of which we see so many examples in the present day. I do not doubt that Lord Dalhousie was so firmly convinced of the superiority of British over Native rule that he felt when he extinguished a Native State that he was conferring an indisputable blessing upon its inhabitants. But nevertheless a bitter experience has proved that this policy involved a serious political error resulting, as I believe, from the fact that it was based upon a forgetfulness of those obligations of scrupulous good faith, of a good faith which respects the spirit as well as the letter of its engagements, which can never be disregarded with impunity. The Mutiny came, and when it burst upon us we had happily at the head of the Indian Government a man, not only of great ability and of rare firmness, but of a singularly high and honourable character, loving justice and hating iniquity, and ready to learn with open mind the true lessons of the terrible catastrophe with which he had to contend. Those lessons he laid to heart, and when all armed resistance was at an end, and the task before him was to restore peace and prosperity to the bleeding land, some of Lord Canning's first thoughts were turned to the regulation of our relations with the Native States. As he said in the despatch from which I have already quoted, he was convinced, by the experience of the Mutiny, that in the hour of trial "one of our best mainstays will be found in the Native States." But he had come also to know that, "in order to make them so, we must treat their chiefs with consideration and generosity, teaching them that in spite of all suspicions, their independence is safe." I repeat these words because they have an authority to which my words can lay no claim, and because I earnestly desire that you should bear them in mind. So long as they continue to guide the policy of our government in India we may reasonably hope to receive—whenever occasion may arise—such striking proofs of loyal attachment to our rule as were displayed a few months ago. The memory of the annexation policy has not, as I have already said, as yet wholly faded from the minds of the native princes of India; but every year that sees Lord Canning's principles maintained with unbro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

MARKET closed for Hindoo Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain Charles Doert, sails to-day for Busreh with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. Raffin, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Jedda (27th March), brought a general cargo and 55 deck passengers. She is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosb.

THE ship Royal George, 1,454 tons, Captain J. S. Jardine, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (5th December) brought a cargo of 2,015 tons coal and 52 tons coke. She is consigned to B. I. S. N. Co.

THE steam-ship Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain C. E. Darley, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant, brought a general cargo and Mr. Lees and Mr. Deighton as passengers.

THE steam-ship China, 1,394 tons, Capt. R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th March) via Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Thorburn, and 1 deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain F. W. Frohawk, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Mozambique, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Rahimtola, Surgn. Thomes Trowsdale, Mr. Ardashir Eduljee, Mr. B B. Chackercathy. Mr. P. Wiseman, and 57 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gelert	1108	Winter	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ China	..	Jones	..	..
„ Dago	1230	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Ravenna	..	Daniel	..	..
„ Mirzapore	2164	R. Harvey	..	P & O Company.
„ California	2214	Young	E	W & A Graham.
„ P. Llewellyn	1120	Emerson	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Sheikh	1283	Barr	C	W & A Graham.
„ Kt. of St. George	2338	Thomas	O	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	..	Owen & Okell.
„ Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch & Co.
„ Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Maulkin's Tower	1803	Tiddy	K	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	..	..	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. of St. Patrick	1499	Jones	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1723	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
12	China (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Mar. 6.
	Ravenna (s)	Daniel	London.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Assyria (s)	Tice	Busreh.

The steam-ship Mobile, Doert, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, for Persian Gulf.
„ Bagdad, for Suakim via Aden.
„ Inchmurry, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

8 Benavon ..... Peacock ..... Liverpool, Dec. 28.
H M S Canning .. Creagh ..... Rangoon, April 22.
Gulf Stream ..... Dunward ..... Colombo, Mar. 30.
Bucephalus (s) .. Rosche ..... Melbourne, Mar. 9.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Steamer Nurjahan, and Barque John O'Gaunt

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 130 bales cotton, Cantl Purbut and Co; 560 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Pentheslia s—75 bales cotton, R Purshotum; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
White Rose s—125 bales cotton, B Modhowji; 78 bales hemp, Vuseonji Veerji; 35 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

River Indus s—1,000 bales cotton, Geddum, Bythell and Co; 210 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,000 cwts grain, A Blasch ck and Co.
Cathea—800 cwts myrabollans, D Laximidas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pandora s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Turquoise s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 225 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Assam s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Pandora s—235 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Turquoise s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 504 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Latimer s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sheikh s—2,020 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Prince Llewellyn s—3,000 cwt wheat, 2,000 cwts gingelly-seed, and 1,000 cwts linseed, F Masotti and Co.
Manilla s—3,200 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Kt of St Patrick :—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Golert s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, F Masotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aspatria s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchgarvie s—3,300 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Helmsley s—5,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Pandora s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s—5,005 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Prince Llewellyn s—1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—125 bales cotton, R Lochmondas; 100 bales cotton, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

608—Macfarlane and E—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S. F and N, and Nanu and H—Part heard.
609—Little, S. F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy vs Jugmohundas Munguldas and others—Macfarlane and E, and Nanu and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE JARDINE)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

71-86—In person—Nathoobhoy Talakchund vs Beharilalji Maharaj.
80-86—Bomonjee and H—Hormusjee Bapoojee Guzder vs P M de Almeida and others—In person.
100-86—Little, S. F and N—Nowrojee Jehangir Framjee vs Manockjee Sorabjee and another.
104-86—Tobin and H—The Eastern Agency Ld vs Nagindas Bhugoobhai.
106-86—E Wilkin—Keshowlal Purbhoodas and another vs Mayaniai Manchund and others.
109-86—Jefferson, B and D—Govindjee Koorjee vs Walubdas Vallee—Thakurdas, D and C.

For investigation of pauperism.

9-86—In person—Furdoonjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Sorabjee Framjee—B Shroff—M H Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause

426-85—Little, S, F and N—Dotumchund Becherdas vs Sha Kalidas Govindji and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Jones, Lt, Bo 2nd P C, on language leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.

APRIL 11.

Carter, Lt, 28th Bo Infy, on leave, from Baroda.
Dobby, Apothy, Bl Sub M D, to embark, from Jhansi.
Joynt, Br Surgn, Bo I M S, on leave, from Matheran.

APRIL 12.

Reid, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on leave, from Agra.
Barry, Lt, 19th Bo Infy, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Lamb, Major, Bl R A, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 11.

Flanagan, Surgn, Mad M S, on duty, to Bangalore.
Powell, Surgn, Mad M S, on duty, to Bangalore.
Johnstone, Surgn, Bl M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Henderson, Surgn, Bl M S, on duty, to Deolali.

APRIL 12.

Seton, Lt-Col, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Palin, Lt, Bo 10th Lt Infy, on duty, to Bhuj.
Knowles, Br Genl, Bo, on duty, to Poona.

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Bombay, March 18, 1886.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—March 16, at Leight, the wife of Captain D R Clarke, late B S C, of a son.
HUTTON—March 24, at Crieff, W. B., the wife of James Hutton, Manager, Agra Bank, Bombay, of a daughter.
HAGGARD—March 12, at Wanstead, the wife of A Haggard, Esq., late B C S, of a son.
STEWART—March 14, at Hans-place, the wife of Major-General the Hon Alexander Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHEIL—LEACOCK—March 17, at St. Luke's, Bayswater, Francis Sheil, Esq, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Leacock, 51st M N I.
STEWART—KEER—March 17, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, William James Stewart, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Major-General Keer, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

DEATHS.

CADELL—March 15, on board the s s Almora, off Beachy Head, A W R Cadell, of the Bengal Civil Service, in his 53rd year.
CHUTE—March 12, at Bracknell, Berks, General Sir Trevor Chute, K C B, aged 69.
MORETON—March 15th, at 64, Elm Park-road, S W, the Hon Percy Moreton, late Captain of the 10th Hussars, and youngest son of the first Earl of Ducie, in his 78th year.
MURRAY—March 10, at 22, Jermyn-street, St James's Major-General William Murray, late of the Hyderabad Contingent, 81th son of the late Rev Sir William Murray, Bart, of Hill Head, aged 65.
SHERARD—Feb. 13, at Sualkim, Captain Robert Castell Sherard, Madras Staff Corps, aged 35.
SOMERSET—March 16, at Dover, Frances Sarah, widow of Lieut-General Sir Henry Somerset, K C B., K H., eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, K C B, aged 85.
STURT—March 13, at Winchester, Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, youngest son of the late Henry Charles and Lady Charlotte Sturt, aged 63.
TYRWHITT—March 18, at the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, Lieut-General Charles Tyrwhitt, C B, Equerry and Private Secretary to H R H the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886.

THE Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry seems to be so hopelessly doomed to come to nought that little more than a retrospective interest attaches to the news concerning it which the mail brings this week. Lord Randolph Churchill's attitude concerning it is, however, there exhibited in such a singular way that it is certain to invite attention, no matter whether the inquiry proceed or not. His amendment for limiting the Committee to fourteen members and for hastening its report is explained in various ways. One version credits him with the not unintelligible belief that a Committee of thirty-two would be unmanageable, and could not make a prompt report. But it credits him also with a belief that the Committee should consist almost entirely of men practically conversant with the working of the Government of India, that is to say, of officials and ex-officials. Now it has struck most independent critics in India that the official and ex-official elements were quite adequately represented in the list published three weeks ago. It has been almost a ground of complaint that there were too many of these experienced but not too impartial people in the list, and that the independent unofficial members of the Committee were for the most part not quite influential enough to ensure that the inquiry should be conducted on broad lines. If Lord Randolph Churchill desired to entrust the enquiry even more fully to the experts than it would have been under its original constitution he belied the expectations which those who have most closely watched his way of dealing with Indian affairs had formed regarding him. His brief period of rule at the India Office was a period during which officialism was put under some perceptible measure of restraint. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt himself was scarcely less trustful of the official view of things than Lord Randolph—at any rate when the latter left India a year ago. We wonder if the paragraphists have been misinformed on this point, or if during the few weeks that have elapsed since he left the India Office he has repented of his independence and thrown himself submissively at the feet of officialism. One version of the matter represents him as having been moved to stand out against the Government list by a desire to insult Lord Ripon—an explanation which scarcely adapts the means to the end proposed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives currency to this singular story, crediting Lord Randolph Churchill's enemies with it, and expressing a very natural hope that it is not true. Lord Randolph has not been wise in all that he has said concerning Lord Ripon; but only his enemies could conceive of his thus mingling folly with spite, and aiming a blow at Lord Ripon which, upon whomsoever it might fall, would certainly miss the ex-Viceroy. Taken altogether, the reports about the Committee which reach us this week either do very serious injustice to Lord Randolph Churchill, or they convict him of strange unwisdom and striking inconsistency. But are we not expecting too much of him when we search in his proceedings for the evidence of that *sentiment de suite* to which we know that thus far he has been somewhat of a stranger?

THE belief in incantation and sorcery is far from having died out in India. There is scarcely a police report published which does not contain one or more instances of the killing of witches when the fear and terror of the people have been excited to an abnormal degree. But although the murder of witches may be an acute form of the disease, it is an every-day fact that witches are resorted to in order to further the wishes of the applicant. There is not a village perhaps where limes, needles, red lead, and rice may not be picked up in some place, indicating that the evil spirits have been invoked for some purpose, good or bad, and it is well known that these witches, or wizards rather, for the majority belong to the male sex, drive a thriving and lucrative trade in poisons and in drugs used for illegal purposes. The belief in them is not confined to the lowest classes, but is shared equally by the higher and intelligent. It is well known that a Bombay solicitor many years ago held converse with these servants of darkness, with the result that he was lodged in jail, and a curious case which recently occurred in Nuggur shows that even the acute and grasping Marwari can be made an easy dupe. This case throws some light on their proceedings The woman complained to the magistrate that she had been cheated of her ornaments. She was sitting at her door crying because her brother had written to her from Bombay that he would not return. There had been a civil suit in which the brother and sister were concerned, and the judge had sanctioned a criminal prosecution against them for pulling down a house after it had been attached in execution of a decree. The brother had gone to Bombay to move the High Court to cancel the order, and had written to his sister to say that if he were successful he would return, and if not she would never see him again. This hint of suicide had plunged her into grief, and while she indulged her sorrow, a Mussulman, respectably dressed, stopped and asked why she cried. He affected great sympathy with her misfortune, and ended by assuring her that he would make arrangements so that the brother should succeed and his enemies be confounded, "Did not I," he exclaimed, "cause Wagle to win his suit, and when Bhople had given up hope, who was it, if not I, who brought him out of jail and convicted his accusers?" She agreed to follow his instructions implicitly. She was to plaster her couch with white mud, and after burning incense before three bits of paper which he gave her, she was to place one under her pillow and sleep till dawn. With the dawn came the sorcerer to see how she had slept and ask her what she had dreamt. "Nothing," was her reply. The same rites were observed on the second and on the third night, and then she dreamt a rambling, incoherent dream. "This is a difficult business," said the man, after examining the papers earnestly. "The spirits are unwilling, but I will perform a sacrifice in private and come to you in the evening, when you must be ready to make a sacrifice and an offering of money and ornaments." "Where am I, a poor woman, to get them from?" said she. "From your friends," he replied, "and you can return them in twenty minutes." She collected all her ornaments and her money, and with the night came the sorcerer dressed in yellow, producing a pot into which she put the valuables, and tying the pot with a yellow cloth and directing her to bury it in the floor while he made his preparations for worship and sacrifice. Muttering his incantations, burning his incense and pricking and placing his limes, the man formed a circle round the buried treasure, while the woman lay prostrate munching some sweets which the man doled out to her. She was to watch and fast for seven days, and on the seventh day to bathe and eat and lift the pot, when her desire would be fulfilled. Prostrate and listening to these instructions she gradually became faint and unconscious, and when she regained her senses it was daylight, and the man had gone. But she kept fast and watched, and on the seventh day she bathed and ate and lifted the treasure, and behold it was gone. The gods had accepted the sacrifice, and the High Court had cancelled the orders for her prosecution. The spirit in which such operations could be resorted to is not one which will disappear in a hurry. It would take much education, primary and secondary, to persuade a people as confiding in occult things as the Indian peasantry and the lower trading classes that the gods cannot be propitiated by the short if sometimes costly methods of incantation and witchcraft. Nor are they the only people in Indian society who are given to "obstinate questionings" of invisible things, and who find that the answers are not altogether such as they have looked for. How high up in the racial and the social scale in India, may we ask, is the astrologer and the expert in horoscopes called in on an interesting domestic occasion, not long after the family doctor has rendered indispensable service to the lady of the house? And, to go further west, and survey another species of human folly, is the confidence trick as practised in India much more foolishly confiding than the confidence trick of civilized rascality? Here, not less than elsewhere, the formula "for the most part fools," has its meaning, and we cannot wonder if the witches and the wizards and the wise people in general make a living. There is abundant prey for them, and there will be until the end of the chapter.

MR. HENEAGE'S resignation of the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster deprives Mr. Gladstone of the co-operation of a not too staunch follower, and indirectly it deprives India of the services of an Under-Secretary of whom there were grounds for hoping good things. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth has through Mr. Heneage's retirement from the administration been moved from the India Office to the Chancery of the Duchy, a transfer which we shall have some occasion for regretting until the not very conspicuous politician who succeeds him in the Under-Secretaryship has proved his capacity for administrative work. At present we do not know much more of Mr. Stafford Howard than that he is—Mr. Stafford Howard. He has been ten years in the House, first as member for East Cumberland, and then as member for the Division of Gloucestershire in which he lives and in which he has exhibited all the virtues of a country gentleman, *plus* the even greater virtues of an enthusiastic advocate of total abstinence. From what is known of him—or rather from what is not known of him—we should have supposed that he would have done better in the Chancery of the Duchy, where there is little to do, and where he would have done the work as well as any one else, than in the India Office, where an Under-Secretary has much to do, and where at least the reputation for special capacity would have helped him. Still, more than one politician has learnt his first lessons in administration in the Under-Secretaryship for India. Mr. J. K. Cross was an untried man when he undertook the post, and he filled it creditably enough. Such, too, was the case with Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. The only difference is that certain flattering expectations centred in him which Mr. Stafford Howard somehow has never succeeded in creating regarding his own political career. However, he is fortunate in his opportunity, and we shall all hope that he will be able to make good use of it. The India Office is not so strongly represented in the House of Lords that we can be altogether indifferent to the capacity of its representative in the lower House.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

IN the absence of Mr. Gladstone, whose frequent attacks of ill-health bear witness to the severe strain of mind and body to which he is now subjected, Sir W. Harcourt last night announced to a crowded and attentive House of Commons that the Prime Minister would make a statement on April 8 as to the views of the Government with reference to Irish policy. The studied vagueness of this phrase, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer read from a note he held in his hand, so as to be sure of giving Mr. Gladstone's own words, naturally raised a laugh, which became more general when Sir W. Harcourt put on his best air of virtuous indignation, as if surprised that any one should feel amused at what he had said. But the House could hardly fail to recall Mr. Gladstone's excuse of last week for prolonging what may be called the Parliamentary *interregnum*, that he was anxious to have Bills ready to place before Parliament when he made his statement, and it naturally expected to be informed whether or not those Bills would be introduced on the date now fixed. We have not, however, long to wait now for the gratification of our curiosity, and the fate of the Ministry will be settled before Parliament adjourns for the Easter holidays. The delay of two months which Mr. Gladstone has secured for himself has done him no good. He has been gradually losing his control over his own colleagues, over the House of Commons, and over the country. It is generally anticipated that at to-day's Cabinet Council Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan will resign offices which they have been holding for several weeks under protest. Both of these Ministers are irreconcilably opposed to the setting up of a statutory Parliament in Dublin, and the Prime Minister has tried in vain to overcome their disinclination to support even a modified scheme of Home Rule. Their example, in refusing to follow Mr. Gladstone's lead, must cause a disruption of the Liberal party. In conversation with Liberal members of the House, I have found that nearly all of them condemn most vehemently the scheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone, and the constituencies are not now in a mood to put the screw on recalcitrant members and force them to do the will of the Grand Old Man. The project of buying out the landlords at the cost of the British tax-payer has alarmed and disgusted the country. Even Mr. Labouchere confesses that the Radicals will not be persuaded to vote for the Land Bill portion of the Ministerial scheme; and, with characteristic cynicism, he recommends Mr. Gladstone to go in boldly for Home Rule pure and simple, and leave the landlords to the tender mercies of a Parnellite Parliament in Dublin. Such an experiment would, however, be repudiated with scorn and loathing by the majority of the English people. Even Mr. John Morley thinks that the landlords should be protected against the confiscation of their property by the emancipated peasantry. The ingenious device is attributed to the Prime Minister of bringing in his Land Bill, and then, if it is opposed, dropping it, and throwing on the Conservatives the responsibility for the failure of this part of the scheme. No doubt, there are some Irish landlords who would be glad to be bought out at any risk, but the Conservative party will not be induced by their representatives to support the Land Bill. It is true that many Conservatives have at different times expressed themselves favourably towards a settlement of the land difficulty on terms which would relieve the landlords from an intolerable position, and at the same time, as they hoped, satisfy the tenants. But they would have offered such a Land Bill as an alternative to Home Rule, not as an accompaniment to it. There is no getting out of the dilemma propounded by Mr. R. B. Brett, that, if it is justifiable to grant Home Rule to Ireland, then we must be able to place confidence in the people to act fairly towards the landlords. To say that before we introduce Home Rule we must expropriate the most loyal class of the population, is to admit that we are about to place the government of Ireland in the hands of the enemies of Great Britain and of men who will trample upon the most sacred rights of personal liberty and private property. The question is frequently asked now, "Well, but if you refuse to give the Irish what they ask for, how do you mean to govern the country and to enforce the payment of rents?" The answer is, "Try a little firmness for one year, and the authority of the National League will yield place to that of the law." There is a good deal of trustworthy evidence that Irishmen are sick of the League and the terrorism by which it is supported, and that they would be glad of an excuse for obeying once more the law of the land. The counsels to which Mr. Ghadsone gives heed, in proposing the disintegration of the United Kingdom, are merely those of cowardice and despair. But enough of these speculations. We shall soon know the worst now.

The House of Commons, which must do something pending the declaration of the Government's Irish policy, has devoted much of its time to the discussion of abstract resolutions. This is a comparatively harmless amusement, and it gives intense gratification to the Radicals, most of whom being unused to Parliamentary life, fancy that, when they have affirmed a general proposition about the taxation of ground rents, or the enfranchisement of leaseholds, they have legislated against the hated landlord interest. They will soon discover that to pass laws for carrying out such resolutions is quite another matter. The debate of Tuesday on Mr. Thorold Roger's resolution affirming that ground rents and large country mansions should be heavily taxed, and the occupier relieved of payment of a large portion of his rates at the expense of the owner, was very interesting and instructive. Sir R. Paget moved an amendment in the sense of several resolutions affirmed by previous Parliaments, that the pressure of taxation, taking local and imperial taxes together, is unfair to the landed interest, and ought to be redressed. Mr. Chamberlain contributed a remarkable speech to the discussion. His quarrel with Mr. Gladstone has had a delightful effect upon his temper. He is now the most amiable man in the House of Commons, and to see him exchanging nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles with Lord R. Churchill and Sir M. H. Beach across the table, is in itself for new members an education in the courtesy or the falseness of Parliamentary warfare. With engaging frankness Mr. Chamberlain said that he approved of both the resolution and the amendment, and could be happy with either, if the other were only out of the way. The present incidence of taxation he fully admitted to be unequal and unjust, and he argued strongly in favour of making personal as well as real property contribute to the local rates. He even went so far as to contend that historic mansions like Blenheim Palace ought not to be rated on their original cost, as if that were done, they would have to be pulled down because nobody could afford to live in them. Those Conservative sentiments he somewhat modified by asking the landed interest, who complained of being badly treated, how they would like to have the old land-tax of 4s. in the pound re-imposed. He seemed greatly confused, and did not pursue this part of his argument further, when Sir R. Paget, who understands the subject, interrupted his speech to say that landowners were quite willing to accept the 4s. in the pound along with the old obligation of personal service or payment of a heavy fine to which subjects owning no real property were liable. But, taken as a whole, Mr. Chamberlain's speech was moderate and conciliatory, and much regret was felt on the Conservative benches that it was not accepted in the same spirit. Both the motion and the amendment might then have been withdrawn, and everyone would have been satisfied. But Mr. A. Balfour, who spoke for our "Front Bench," made a fighting and injudicious speech. By some lively taunts he so exasperated that irascible and stubborn Professor, Mr. T. Rogers, as to put the withdrawal of the resolution out of the question, and he wound up his speech by pledging the Conservative party to support the amendment. A division, therefore, became inevitable, and, with the aid of the Irish vote, the Radicals won a barren victory, which they will nevertheless gloat over as a slap in the face given by the new democratic Parliament to the landlord party.

Mr. Gladstone's present state of mind is very different from that of Mr. Chamberlain. On Monday evening, when Mr. Howard Vincent moved a resolution in favour of increasing the capitation grant to Volunteers by 10s. a head, so as to reduce a burden which Volunteer officers have begun to find intolerable, the motion found great favour on both sides of the House of Commons, and seemed likely to be carried. Sir Edward Hamley, the distinguished strategist, was making his maiden speech, marked by much elegance of diction and an elevated tone of thought, in support of the motion, when Mr. Gladstone entered the House. No sooner had the gallant general sat down than the Prime Minister sprang to his feet, and at once lashed himself into a white heat of indignation over the unparalleled audacity of poor Mr. Vincent in asking the House of Commons to dictate to the Government that the military estimates should be increased. Such a course of action was, he declared, quite unconstitutional. The proper and sacred function of the Commons was to watch over the interests of the taxpayers, and to reduce, if they thought right, the expenditure proposed by the Government, but they had no right to increase that expenditure. Sound finance was the basis of civilisation; and, if the House of Commons chose to take upon itself the duty of the Executive Government, and to raise the charges of the year on the taxpayer, some one else must be found to take the office of Prime Minister. The existence of his Government might be a matter of weeks, or even of days; but so long as he remained in power he would uphold the constitutional doctrine he had laid down. This tremendous anathema was launched with such uncalled-for vehemence that the House was fairly aghast at the strange conduct of the Prime Minister. What could it mean? members asked themselves. Was Mr. Gladstone at last conscious that he could not hope to carry Home Rule, and did he wish to court defeat on a side issue? Soon after speaking, he rushed out of the House, and only returned for the division. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Campbell Bannerman tried to throw oil on the troubled waters by speaking in appreciative language of the Volunteers, and promising that, if the matter were left in their hands, they would see what could be done; but even this concession did not save them from a virtual defeat. The Irishmen again came to the rescue of their friends, who, with this "alien" aid, won a dishonest victory. But their majority was only 21, and, as double that number of Parnellites voted for them, they were really in a minority on the voting of the representatives of Great Britain. The distinction is important, because, there being no volunteer corps in Ireland, this is a question which concerns England and Scotland alone.

A curious complication has arisen with regard to the composition of the Indian Committee. Lord R. Churchill holds a strong opinion that the proposed Committee is too large to be manageable or to make a prompt report, and he also thinks that it should consist almost wholly of Indian officials or ex-officials. He would limit the number of members to 14 in all, including both Lords and Commons. At a conference of Conservative members interested in India, held the other day at the Carlton Club, Lord Randolph explained his views, which are not generally shared on our side of the House. I ventured to protest that it was too late to make the proposed change now, and I also urged that, in any case, it would be the right thing to have a numerous representative Committee. Lord Randolph, however, threatens that he will not serve on the Committee unless he gets his own way—and the Government is now reconsidering the question. From what I can learn, the appointment of the Committee of 32 members, as originally nominated by the Government, will be proceeded with. Sir R. Lethbridge has reluctantly consented to withdraw his amendment in favour of a Royal Commission to be sent out to India to collect evidence.

J. M. M.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION OF SYNDICS IN MEDICINE.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University convened for Thursday, an important question comes up for consideration, namely, whether, under the laws or bye-laws governing the University, the Senate can review and declare invalid an election which the chairman of a Faculty has accepted and recorded to have been duly made. The circumstances under which the question has arisen are curious. A meeting of the Faculty of Medicine was held on the 6th February last for the election of two Syndics for the current year. Votes were taken by ballot for each of the three candidates, namely, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, G.G.M.C., and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., with the result that there were sixteen votes for each of the three candidates. Dr. Henry Cook, the Dean of the Faculty, who was the chairman of the meeting, gave casting votes in favour of Dr. Hojel and Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, declaring them to have been duly elected Syndics in Medicine for the year. The friends of the unsuccessful candidate, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, questioned the power of the chairman to give two casting votes upon the question before the meeting. By a resolution of the Faculty, the Syndicate were requested to obtain the opinion of counsel in the matter. Another meeting of the Faculty was held on the 8th March last, to consider the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, which had meanwhile been obtained. The gist of the opinion was that Mr. Latham did not think that the course pursued by Dr. Cook, the chairman of the meeting, was strictly in accordance with the bye-laws as they now stand; and that it seemed to give the chairman a larger power than was contemplated by the bye-laws. In Mr. Latham's opinion, the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Earl of Morley, Chief Commissioner of Works, has resigned.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Under-Secretary for India, has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Mr. E. Heneage, who resigned the post.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. Edward Stafford Howard, member for Thornbury, will be appointed Under-Secretary for India, in place of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, and that Mr. W. O. Borlase, member for St. Austell, will replace Mr. Jesse Collings as Secretary of the Local Government Board.

THE TRIAL OF SOCIALISTS.

The trial of the Socialist leaders Hyndman, Burns, Champion and Williams for using seditious language in the late West End riots has been concluded, and resulted in all four prisoners being acquitted.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A large meeting will be held at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday next, when the Marquis of Hartington will move, and Lord Salisbury will second, a resolution to maintain the legislative union of England and Ireland.

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

ATHENS, APRIL 11.

The Greek Chamber, after a long and most animated debate, has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The Viceroy and party arrived here at 5-20 p.m. to-day. He was received by the Members of Council, the Secretaries and the Municipal Committee, at Peterhoff. A guard of honor of the Simla Volunteers with band, under command of Colonel Walker, and a detachment of the 1st Ghoorkas, commanded by Lieutenant Crommelton, were present. The usual salute was fired.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMAH.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 10.

The Chief Commissioner has gone to Kyouksay, where the Myen Saing Prince is said to wish to give himself up, but is prevented by his chief leaders. The troops for the Chindwin expedition have been ready at Myingyan some time, but were delayed by the breaking down of three out of four steam launches. They were to start upwards on Friday, the 9th inst.

It has been discovered that the recent fires have been more or less the work of dacoits. Several dacoits have been shot. During the fires at an outside village beyond Amarapoora this week two children were burned to death. It is in that quarter that dacoits are said to be very numerous, and waiting for the signal to commence an open attack at the Burmese new year, April 11th; otherwise the country is on the whole quieter. But fault is being found with the authorities for keeping so large a force within the Mandalay city walls.

The Prize Committee estimate the amount that may fairly be called prize to be seven lakhs.

The general tendency of the Home papers to make so much of the Chinese claims to Bhamo causes astonishment here in all circles.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

Intelligence received from Australia states that the Premier of Victoria has been advised of a proposal by the British Government to send unemployed skilled workmen to the Colonies.

A block of land in Melbourne was recently sold at the rate of seven thousand pounds per foot [? of frontage].

The cricket team left Adelaide for England on board the Australia on the 22nd March.

It is believed that Sir William Jervois, Governor of New Zealand, will succeed Sir Hercules Robinson.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

The following were Saturday's London quotation:—Mysore Gold Mining shares £8 7-6, Ooregum £1-12-6, Nundydroog and Glenrock £0-8-9, and Balaghat £1-2-6.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

To-day Mr. Norton, on behalf of the Zemindar of Bodynaickanoor, applied to the Full Bench of the High Court for an order directing the Clerk of the Crown to summon the witnesses in the Garstin dacoity case. There were three classes of witnesses; the first, those already summoned by the District Magistrate; the second, a supplemental list; and the third, four gentlemen, the Hon'ble Mr Sullivan, the Hon'ble Mr. Master, Colonel Kilgour and Colonel Guthrie, summonses for whom the District Magistrate declined to issue.

Mr. Norton also applied for a Special Jury.

The Court granted the application regarding witnesses, but reserved the decision about the Jury.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 10.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ „ „	75½
3 „ Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ „ French Rentes	103½
Bar Silver	46½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line, Bankok to Saigon interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Mauritius mail closes, Durban, Tuesday morning, April 13.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. W. J. Ffennell, chaplain of Sattara, which occurred at Mahableshwar on Sunday. Before going to Sattara, Mr. Ffennel was chaplain of Colaba.

The trial of the first of the Forest Frauds cases, in which the Baroda State is prosecuting its late Conservator of Forests, Mr. N. B. Oke, was concluded on Saturday last, when Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta wound up with a general reply on the whole case. The charges against the accused framed by the special Judge appointed to hear the case, Mr. Ambalal S. Desai, relate to taking a bribe of Rs. 400 and criminal breach of trust as a public officer. Judgment has been reserved.

The Begum of Bhopal, before leaving Calcutta, made a donation of Rs. 1,500 to the District Charitable Society, and placed Rs. 7,200 in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction for the purpose of sending a Muhammadan student to England to study medicine or law. Her Highness gave several other benefactions for the help of poor Mussulman students.

A RELIEF SHIP, says the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, should immediately be provided for the Philomel on the East Indies Station. She was recommissioned at Bombay just three years ago, and is thoroughly inefficient as a man-of-war, her steaming powers being absolutely ridiculous.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, noticing the suggestion that the late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army is likely to accept an Indian brigade, says:—"Substitute the word division for brigade, and our contemporary's surmise may prove correct. Colonel Annesley was so hard working and so popular during his sojourn in Bombay, that an endeavour is certain to be made to induce him to return to India."

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs:—"A large rebel army has been formed at Berber, and is preparing to advance immediately."

IT is reported that the Abyssinians have completely defeated the rebels near Kassala, killing 550. Osman Digma, in expectation of their approach, has built a fort armed with eight guns on the old battle-field at Tamai. Small-pox is increasing at Tamai, where numbers are dying of the disease.

NUBAR PASHA, with the party of engineers who recently left for Djebel Zeit to examine the newly-discovered Egyptian petroleum-springs, has returned to Suez from Djemnah, near that place. The geological formations indicate the presence of the oil over a large area; and it has been decided to push works actively forward and multiply the number of borings.

LADY ABINGER, Miss Scarlett, and Lieutenant Riddel, while out riding eight miles from Cairo on March 21, were pelted with stones by some thirty natives. Miss Scarlett was hit. Lieutenant Riddel dismounted and attacked the natives, but fell with a man on him, who was beaten off by Miss Scarlett. The party then retired. The military and native police were sent to apprehend the assailants. The affair is considered typical of native feeling.

MUKHTAR PASHA, having referred to Constantinople, has received orders to yield on the question as to the English officers in the Egyptian Army, and he withdraws all his objections.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"Lord Randolph Churchill's calm proposal that all the members of the Committee of Inquiry into Indian affairs should be either Indian officials or ex-officials, is not likely to meet with any approval among the people who chiefly desire to see the Committee at work. In England no great confidence would be felt in anything such a body might discover or advise, while from the point of view of the natives of India it would be the most cruel of farces. We should not like to believe, as Lord Randolph's enemies are asserting, that his chief desire to see the Committee appointed was to insult Lord Ripon, but his present proposal throws suspicion on his excellent behaviour in office."

IT is difficult to read the latest news from Russia (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) without a melancholy smile. A great revival of religious zeal is reported in the Russian Church, and the signs of it are:—

(1) A ukase forbidding the bearing of wreaths and emblems at funerals.

(2) The confiscation of fifty boxes of steel pens, because they bear the stamp of a crucifix and a dove.

(3) Sentence of three days' arrest passed on a retired major, aged eighty-four, because he married too late in life; contrary to law.

A PETROLEUM congress will be held at Baku on March 27. Colonel Stewart will represent the London Chamber of Commerce and the Petroleum Association. Vice-Council Peacock, from Batoum, will also attend with the object of officially reporting the results.

THE Persian authorities have decided to send an engineer officer to the province of Khorassan, with a view to the construction of a good road from Meshed to Askabad. This road is expected to prove of great advantage to Russian trade.

AN extraordinary fact in connection with the Russian conscripts drafted into the ranks in 1885 is shown by some recent statistics. The total number of conscripts accepted was 847,589, of whom no fewer than 43,830 were Jews. If we take the approximate Russian population among whom the conscription is operative at fifty millions, and the Jewish population at three millions, this remarkable disproportion is abundantly apparent, and would indicate a determination on the part of the Imperial Government, through the military authorities, to check the hitherto steadily-increasing monopoly of the Jews in nearly every branch of Russian industry.

ACCORDING to information derived from the Russian Press, a considerable quantity of Russian manufactured goods, consisting chiefly of velveteen and cloth, was to have been despatched from Odessa on the 13th instant to Shanghai, Tien-tsin and Hankow by the steamer Tsaritza, of the Black Sea Navigation Company, which will shortly establish regular steam communication between Odessa and China. It is further announced that a consignment of Russian lump sugar was also to have been sent by the same steamer. It would appear that this sugar was not to have been forwarded in loaves, but in slabs or flat blocks, in order to meet the supposed requirements of the Chinese market. As the exporters of the sugar will receive the usual bounty and drawback on it from the Russian Government, it is expected that a good profit will be realised in China on the venture, and a command of the market there secured of this commodity. The consignments in question are intended as an experiment, which, if successful, may, it is anticipated, pave the way to the establishment of a regular and extensive trade by sea between Russia and China in Russian manufactured products generally.

THE Chinese Minister in Paris has taken to himself a second wife. She was brought over from China, and is the daughter of a first-class mandarin. All the outdoor processional part of the wedding ceremonial which Chinese custom prescribes was eliminated, and thus there was no Celestial pageantry. The late ambassadress died at Berlin thirteen months ago. She left a daughter, whose arrival in Paris caused a sensation at the terminus of the Northern Railway because she was so distinctly, funnily, and prettily Chinese. Her travelling-dress, which she meant to be European, was of pink silk and white satin, embroidered in the brightest colours with flowers and birds. There was no European at the Ambassador's wedding. The bride is turned seventeen. She will probably appear in Paris society during the after-Easter season.

A RETURN, so far as it can be given, of the total sums spent by the Imperial and Indian Governments on naval and military operations in or connected with Egypt, on its civil administration, and on any matters relating to that country since Jan. 1, 1882, up to March 31, 1885, has been published. It shows that the expenditure in 1882-83 was 5,134,171*l*.; in 1883-84, 785,006*l*.; and in 1884-85, 3,475,377*l*., making a total of 9,394,553*l*. It also appears that 1,971 of our troops have lost their lives there in the same period.

A CORRESPONDENT at Cape Coast Castle, writing under date of the 21st of February, says that, according to advices just received from Coomassie, there had been serious fighting in Ashantee between the Becquahs and the Adansees, in the course of which the King of the Adansees was captured. The King of the Becquahs, after this victory, resolved to place his own nominee upon the throne at Coomassie, and is now negotiating with other kings for the purpose. Meanwhile the Becquah potenate has closed the trade-routes owing to the disturbed state of the country. Captain Firminger, the District Commissioner at Quettah, has been sent on a special mission to Coomassie.

A DURBAN telegram says that Sir A. Havelock has stated publicly that the Government are coming to some arrangement, which, he hoped, would satisfy all concerned, within two or three months, for the settlement of Zululand.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, who is usually well-informed, says that the Whig leaders are preparing an alternative Irish policy. "There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain has drawn up a rival scheme to that of the Prime Minister."

THE hearing of the Barrow election petition was concluded on March 23. Mr. Justice Field declared the seat void, and intimated that he would have to report to the House of Commons that Mr. Duncan, the unseated member, and his agent, has been guilty of illegal practices.

MR. DUFF, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on March 23, said he regretted to have to state that there had been a lamentable accident on board Her Majesty's ship Albatross. A telegram from the Commodore at Hongkong, stated that the accident was due to the bursting of a Nordenfelt gun, and that two men lost their lives and two others were seriously wounded. The killed were John Murray, able seaman, and Charles Dale, boy. The wounded were Frank Harvey, petty officer, severely wounded, but progressing satisfactorily; and Charles Callaghan, able seaman, slightly wounded.

THE Queen has intimated her intention of bestowing upon Mrs. Tulloch a pension of £200 a year from Her Majesty's privy purse, as a token of the great respect the Queen had for the late Principal Tulloch.

LORD RIBBLESDALE has resigned his office of Lord-in-Waiting, coupled with departmental work at the Home Office. Lord Ribblesdale was appointed while he was at Gibraltar. He returned on March 17, and resigned his office next day, owing to distrust of the Government policy.

MR. A. T. DE MULTOS, a layman in the diocese of Westminster, has received the following letter from Cardinal Manning, dated March 18:—

Dear Sir,—There is no prohibition in this diocese as to the Primrose League. In the first draft of its rules the members engaged to support religion as by law established. This no Catholic could do. The draft was revised, and there is now nothing that a Catholic may not promise. The engagement is to maintain religion or Christianity and freedom of conscience against atheism and atheistic or anti-Christian politics.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY E., Card. Archbishop.

The *Morning Post* learns that Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, has left for Rome, with the intention of securing an authoritative pronouncement from the Holy Father regarding the right of Roman Catholics to be members of the Primrose League.

GENTZEL German society in Paris is said to be in a flutter in consequence of a huge scandal in the Court circles of Berlin. A short time ago, at a very select ball, a certain countess made an immense sensation by her fairy-like dress, but more especially by a diadem of brilliants of priceless value. This masterpiece of jewellery represented a pigeon nestling in the *blonde chevelure* of the countess, which it lit up with thousands of dazzling sparks. Its wearer was the observed of all observers, and the envy of not a few. When she got home, the priceless diadem was missing; search was immediately made everywhere, but without result. The Berlin police, from information received from *une femme de chambre* who is in the habit of prying into her mistress's drawers, waited next day on Frau von Y...., charged her with having possession of the gem, and on her denying it, a detective went straight to the drawer where the valuable pigeon lay concealed. The lady then made a clean breast of it: she said she was jealous of the countess's triumph, but did not mean to steal the pigeon; in the cloak-room, however, while pretending to help her to put on her hood, she was tempted to pilfer the diadem and succumbed to the temptation. Herr von Y...., who was absent on an official mission, has returned to Berlin very much distressed. The Emperor refuses to interfere, and if the law takes its course, there is no means of stifling the scandal except to find that the theft act was committed while the lady was temporarily insane through envy, and irresponsible for her actions.

MR. MUDIE has confided some interesting particulars about his library to a writer in the *Leisure Hour*. He orders 600 copies in advance of new works by Miss Braddon, Ouida, and several other popular novelists. In other cases only a few copies are ordered, the supply being regulated according to the demand. Of "Enoch Arden" he ordered 1,500 copies, and of the "Idylls of the King" 1,000. There is little demand for poetry nowadays, except, it seems, Mr. William Morris's. The interest in biographies is very short-lived. Gordon is "forgotten" already; Froude's "Carlyle" is hardly ever "wanted;" Cross's "George Eliot" is "beginning to pall." The magazines most read are the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Fortnightly*, and the American illustrated magazines; 250 copies of each of these are taken. 3,000 of "Livingstone's Travels" were ordered, 2000 copies of "Essays and Reviews," 3,000 copies of each of George Eliot's novels, and 2,000 copies of the Queen's last book. As many as 1,000 copies of a "shilling dreadful" have been taken. Subscriptions vary from £1 1s. to £500; the latter being paid by public institutions. Some 1,000 parcels are sent to country and colonial subscribers weekly; and London is divided into 170 districts, each with its supply of carts.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. K. ELLIS, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, has been appointed Assistant Quarter-Master General, *vice* Major A. Pearson, and Major E. Gordon, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, *vice* Ellis.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. SPRING, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay; Colonel C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mortimer has again been appointed to the Ordnance Department, and placed in charge of Fort William Arsenal.

THE No. 9 Battery (Mountain) 1st Brigade, Northern Division, is expected to arrive at Calcutta on or about the 14th instant, *en route* from Quetta to Kurseong.

COLONEL C. R. MATHEWS has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clemente; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate in place of Colonel Mathews; and Major Stoddart, 5th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Major Sanderson on furlough.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has nominated Lieutenant C. F. Beville, 33rd Madras Infantry, for employment as Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Punjaub Infantry, in place of Lieutenant C. J. Mellis.

LIEUTENANT H. H. PICKFORD, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles, has passed the Examination for Tactics on the lines laid down for Captains of the Regular Forces.

THE depôt of the 18th Bengal Infantry has been moved to Barrackpore.

Two companies of the 6th Bengal Infantry, instead of the 16th, proceed to Shillong.

A PORTION of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry is to be moved from Saugor to Jhansi.

THE 27th Punjab Infantry have arrived at Calcutta *en route* for Burmah, and will embark as soon as transport is available.

THE 6th Troop, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been ordered from Calcutta to Allahabad, to join headquarters. Orders will be passed shortly for the relief of the other troop now at Calcutta.

ON the departure of the 6th Bengal Infantry for Shillong, the 38th Bengal Infantry will take its place at Alipore.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a recent court-martial, Corporal Gilson, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment (late of H. E the Governor's Band), a soldier of the Regular Forces, was charged with embezzling Rs. 52 at Parel on the 9th April 1885, and applying them to his own use. The money had been entrusted to him by Mr. P. S. Lopez, clerk to the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, for the payment of a bill for carriage hire. The Court, finding accused guilty, ordered him to be reduced to the ranks, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of Rs. 52. The sentence has been confirmed by the Brigadier General, C. T. Heathcote, Commanding Bombay District.

THE HAIRY FAMILY "AT HOME."

THE Burmese hairy family commenced yesterday a series of exhibitions in Bombay preparatory to their departure for Europe. They are to be found "at home" daily during the morning and afternoon at the saloon of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited. At the opening receptions yesterday, the greatest interest was exhibited in the strange family group. Many members of the medical profession were among the visitors, and there can be no doubt that scientists at home will take at least an equal interest in the arrival of this unique family. A world-wide curiosity has been aroused in their existence by the narratives of men who, like Mr. Crawford and Captain Yule, have told the story of these curious beings at the Court of Ava, where four generations have passed their lives under the successive protection of the reigning monarchs. Scientific enthusiasts have banded themselves together to procure a living specimen of this "missing link," but their missions have been fruitless. Even the great Barnum, the king of showmen, with his boundless enterprise and immense resources had to acknowledge himself beaten in his endeavour to induce the family to exchange the seclusion of the Mandalay palace for an abiding place in the world's greatest show. But what Barnum himself failed to accomplish has been brought about by the course of recent events in Upper Burmah, and by a strange coincidence the hairy family and the last of the line of kings who sheltered their progenitors find themselves in exile together in the same presidency. The first mention of the family was made many years ago, when Mr. Crawford in his "Embassy to the Court of Ava" records that he saw at the Burmese Court a man, thirty years old, with his whole body, except the hands and feet, covered with straight silky hair, which on the spine was five inches in length. At birth, the narrative continues, the ears alone were covered. This man had a daughter who was born with hair within her ears; and the hair soon extended over her body. When Captain Yule visited Mandalay this daughter Mahphoon, had grown up. The King had with difficulty bribed a man to marry her, and she was accompanied by her husband and two boys. There was nothing abnormal about the elder child, but the other boy, then fourteen months old, had already developed a moustache and beard, and hair was growing from his ears.

In the family at present temporarily resident in Bombay, the mother, now an old woman of sixty-three, and the son, a strong and muscular man of twenty-nine, find places. Moung Phoset is accompanied by his wife, an ordinary Burmese woman, who evidently takes a good-humoured pride in her extraordinary husband, and a young Burmese attendant, whose special charge is the poor blind Mahphoon, completes the singular group. The abnormally redundant hair of the man at once centres attention upon him. As shaggy as a lion's mane, the longh hair falls so thickly from the forehead as to completely obscure the features and to necessitate the training of the long locks behind the ears, lest the eyes should be hidden. This growth spreads all over the face in similar profusion, no part is uncovered, and even the outline of the nose is rendered indistinct by the wavy masses. On the face indeed it reaches its fullest development, measuring no less than twelve and-a-half inches in length. The hair of the head, darker in colour and slightly coarser in texture, is brushed up from the sides into a knot on the crown *a là chinoise*. Perhaps the most marvellous growth is that from the interior of the ears, which are filled with hair stretching five-and-a-half inches from the drum, and that from the inside of the nostrils only an inch and-a-half shorter. Moung Phoset is usually seated European fashion, for unlike his mother, who prefers to squat Burmese fashion, he does not disdain to use a chair, so that his full stature is not apparent. When he rises to his feet he looks fully the five feet seven inches with which he is credited. The mother's height is about four feet five inches. In the photographs forwarded to England of earlier members of the family, the figures are said to have been ludicrously hideous. It could scarcely be said with any regard to accuracy that the elderly dame is a "thing of beauty," but neither she nor her son is in any way displeasing to look upon; indeed, there is something leonine in the appearance of the latter. The tawny colour of his body and its covering of soft silky hoss, which attains its greatest length on the shoulders and arms, where its length is three and a half inches, helps the illusion. At the present moment this growth is unusually scanty, the vicissitudes through which Moung Phoset has recently passed having suggested to him the advisability of a shearing, from the effect of which he is only just recovering. The hair is growing very rapidly, and by the time he reaches England it will have recovered its pristine glory. Moung Phoset has received what would probably be considered in Burmah a liberal education. He converses in the Burmese tongue with marked intelligence, he writes the Burmese character with facility, and is not unpractised in the exercise of graphic arts, for his drawings if primitive are amusing. That he is not devoid of ordinary human feeling is illustrated by a recent episode in the career of the family. When Theebaw surrendered and his strange *protegés* found themselves without any recognised protector, they immediately abandoned the place and made at once for the jungle, Moung Phoset using his strength by bearing away his aged mother in his arms. The jewels with which the kings of Ava had enriched the family presumably proved an irresistible temptation to the dacoits at that time infesting the country, and the uncouth refugees were soon stripped as remorselessly as if they had been monkeys. Their absence from Mandalay did not remain unnoticed, and Captain Paperno organised a search party with half-a-dozen sepoys as its protectors. Starving and without a rag to cover them, Moung Phoset and Mahphoon were eventually discovered in the depths of a cactus jungle. Their condition was most pitiable, but even in their state of utter helplessness, Moung Phoset had found time to build for his mother a rude shelter of boughs, where she was snugly ensconced when rescued from the jungle. Moung Phoset, as already stated, is a married man, a wife having been given to him nearly three years ago, but he is without children. The peculiarities which have been inherited for at least three generations may therefore die with him. It is known for a certainty that son, mother and grandfather have resembled each other, and tradition traces the family still further back. It is said that the known pedigree commences with a man caught wild in the forests which lie between the Eastern districts of Upper Burmah and the kingdom of Siam, and sent to the court of the reigning monarch. The grandfather of Moung Phoset is said to be one of the seven children of this "wild man." Of this family Moung Phoset's mother was the only survivor inheriting the hairy peculiarities, and the death of a daughter of hers two years ago, when Barnum offered in vain three and a half lakhs for the family, leaves the Mahphoon and Moung Phoset as sole inheritors of the family fame. The age of the mother, who is totally blind, is traceable in the gradual diminution of her hirsute growth, but to the pan and betel box she is as devoted as ever. The Burmese cheroot finds worshippers as ardent in her son and daughter-in-law.

Another striking peculiarity has yet to be noticed. Of Moung Phoset's grandfather, it is written by Mr. Crawford that he did not shed his milk teeth until twenty years old, when he acquired five teeth in the upper jaw and four incisor teeth in the lower jaw. Captain Yule describes Mahphoon as being furnished with incisor teeth alone. Since the arrival of the family in Bombay, Moung Phoset has undergone examination by Messrs. Walton and Bromley, the dental surgeons, who discover a similar deficiency. Mr. Walton informs us as the result of his examination that in the upper jaw Moung Phoset has four teeth, two incisors and two canines, the two lateral incisors being wanting, whilst the lower jaw contains two canines and four canines. The posterior of the canines is edentalous and presents simply a hard ridge. At the time of Captain Yule's observations, it was impossible to tell whether this failure of teeth would occur in the infant. That it has again repeated itself, strengthens the connection upon which Darwin has insisted between abnormally redundant hair and teeth either deficient or redundant. On this point he observes that it can hardly be accidental that the two orders of mammals which are most abnormal in their dermal covering viz., cetacea (whales) and edentata (armadilloes, scaly-anteaters, &c., are likewise on the whole abuormal in their teeth.

Already Messrs. Archer and Farrington, who have charge of this interesting family, are proclaiming in them the discovery of the "missing link," and we imagine that it is the scientific aspect of their exhibition that will arouse the greater interest in England and on the Continent. Man's covering of hair has always been reckoned among the pre-eminently hereditary physical characteristics. Darwin declares there can be little doubt that the hairs thus scattered over the body are the rudiments of the uniform hairy coat of the lower animals. In view of the controversy which may safely be predicted on the arrival of the hairy family in Europe, it may be worth while to quote Darwin's views in regard to this developement. Despite Mr. Ruskin, who has recently denounced those who have taught the youth of our time nothing but that "their fathers were apes and their mothers winkles," it may not be unprofitable to take the following extracts from that gospel of these offenders, the "Descent of Man":—

The loss of hair is an inconvenience and probably an injury to man, even in a hot climate, for he is thus exposed to the scorching of the sun, and to sudden chills, especially during wet weather. As Mr. Wallace remarks, the natives in all countries are glad to protect their naked backs and shoulders with some slight covering. No one supposes that the nakedness of the skin is any direct advantage to man; his body therefore cannot have been divested of hair through natural selection. Nor, have we any evidence that this can be due to the direct action of climate, or that it is the result of correlated development. The absence of hair on the body is to a certain extent a secondary sexual character; for in all parts of the world women are less hairy than men. Therefore we may reasonably suspect that this character has been gained through sexual selection. So again with many birds, it appears as if the head and neck had been divested of feathers through sexual selection, to exhibit the brightly-coloured skin. As the body in woman is less hairy than in man, and as this character is common to all races, we may conclude that it was our female semi-human ancestors who were first divested of hair, and that this occurred at an extremely remote period before the several races had diverged from a common stock. Whilst our female ancestors were gradually acquiring this new character of nudity, they must have transmitted it almost equally to their offspring of both sexes whilst young; so that its transmission, as with the ornaments of many mammals and birds, has not been limited either by sex or age. There is nothing surprising in a partial loss of hair having been esteemed as an ornament by our ape-like progenitors, for we have seen that innumerable strange characters have been thus esteemed by animals of all kinds, and have consequently been gained through sexual selection. Nor is it surprising that a slightly injurious character should have been thus acquired; for we know that this is the case with the plumes of certain birds, and with the horns of certain stags. The females of some of the anthropoid apes, are somewhat less hairy on the under surface than the males; and here we have what might have afforded a commecement for the process of denudation. With respect to the completion of the process through sexual selection, it is well to bear in mind the New Zealand proverb, "There is no woman for a hairy man." All who have seen photographs of the Siamese hairy family will admit how ludicrously hideous is the opposite extreme of excessive hairiness. And the king of Siam had to bribe a man to marry the first hairy woman in the family; and she transmitted this character to her young offspring of both sexes.

THE L. M. & S. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Thursday next will be held a meeting of the Senate of our local University, when among many important questions will be considered a proposition, passed at a meeting of the Medical Faculty, to be brought before the Senate by the worthy Dean of that Faculty, Dr. Cook, *viz.*, that the standard for admission to the degree of L. M. & S. be raised from Matriculation to P. E. When the matter was discussed in the columns of various English and vernacular papers, the advocates for the change, I believe, failed completely to convince the public of its necessity, and though they succeeded in having the proposition passed by the Faculty of Medicine, I think their success was no better than defeat. It is not worth while at present to go into the *pros* and *cons* of this matter, already so much discussed; but it appears that one or two questions on the agenda paper, of a mere local and temporary interest, have engrossed the minds of many of the members of the Senate, and, I am afraid, that this propposition, the effects of which will tell most seriously on the present as well as the future of medical education in this Presidency, may be hurried through without the amount of discussion and consideration which it deserves. Again, if this proposition is passed, it will certainly give a fatal blow to the experiment, which is still in its infancy, of giving medical education to women.

It is said that a letter has been addressed to the Senate by the Bombay Medical Union to the effect that if the standard for admission into the G. M. College be raised from Matriculation to P. E., the final degree (excepting of course the M.D.) be changed from L. M. and S. to M. B. I do not know whether such a compromise can at all be entertained by the Senate, involving as it does another important question which of itself requires separate consideration. Suffice it to say that this proposition also, if carried, would be as detrimental to the growth of higher education among women in this Presidency as it would be ruinous to the interests of already overworked male students. It is true, the so-called degree of L. M. & S. is no degree at all, and it is quite alien to the proper province of any University to grant licenses. Hence it is really a curious anomaly that the members of the most scientific body should be designated by the most unscientific of terms. If this so-called degree of L.M. & S. is at all to be expunged from the University, it must be on the ground that it is no degree and not because the standard for admission into the G. M. College is to be raised from Matriculation to P.E.. It is to be hoped that this important question may be discussed in all its aspects, and, if possible, once for all by the members of the Senate.—Yours, &c.,

April 12. N. N. KATRAK, L. M. & S.

THE PARSEE TEAM IN BOMBAY.

THE Parsee team, which is about to leave for England, and have been using their spare time before their departure for sedulous practice, had a scratch match yesterday afternoon with a combined team. The latter went in first and scored 92, the greatest addition to the score being contributed by H. Harrington and R. Henderson, whose scores were respectively 20 and 35. There was no doubt that but for the stand made by these two the bowling of D. H. Patell would have reduced the score of the combined team to something very much under 92. The late hour their opponents went in prevented them from showing up, but the little which was seen of the batting of the five who handled the willow showed that the coaching they received was not lost on them. Next Saturday the match played last Saturday will be continued.

The following is the score:—

1ST INNINGS.

Combined Team.

H. E. Harrington, l b w	20
J. Mowjee, b D. H. Patell	0
J. Millward, b D. Patell	0
G. F. Chance, b D. Patell	11
J. Jamsetjee Libuwalla, b A. Major	10
W. Crnickshank, b D. Patell	0
R. Henderson c Harvar, b D. Patell	35
E. Hall, b D. Patell	0
P. J. Master, b M. Framjee	6
J. Screwalla, not out	8
E. Jimy, l D. H. Patell	0
Extras	2
Total	92

1ST INNINGS.

Parsee Team.

B. Baria, hit wicket, b Henderson	9
M. Banajee, b J. M. Patell	9
A. C. Major, c Screwalla, b Patell	4
M. Framjee, not out	1
S. Bhedwar, not out	5
Extras	2
	32

RUNNING AMUCK.

CONSIDERABLE panic was caused at the Military station of Nusseerabad on Saturday evening last, at about 6 o'clock, by two native police peons running amuck with drawn swords in the City Bazaar and from thence to the Military cantonment, which brought the Brigade-Major, several officers, and some men of the Cavalry stationed there, in pursuit of the two men, who at that time had already killed five men, a horse, and wounded several other men. Amongst those killed, were two European soldiers. They were pursued and fired at, but whether they were captured alive or otherwise, no intelligence has been received as yet. No reason is attributed for the rash deed.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Floriline," being composed in part of honey and herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest luxury of the age. Price Rs. 2, or all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole Wholesale Agents—American Drug Company, Limited, 28, Parel Road, Bombay.

THE CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

RUKMABHAI'S case has attracted some attention in England, a brief report having been telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. The *St. James's Gazette* says:—

The band of Baboos who crossed the black water to aid the Radicals in sapping the empire have, we believe, for the most part travelled home again. They will find, as we endeavoured to show them on their arrival amongst us, plenty of good reforming work to do amongst their fellow-countrymen. There is the sad abuse of infant-marriage, for instance, gross enough and vast enough to occupy the energies of a couple of generations of zealous reformers. A deplorable instance of the injustice and the cruelty it works is mentioned in the *Times*. Rukmabai, a Hindu lady sufficiently well-educated to write telling letters to the press against the monstrous abuse under which she suffers, was married at eleven to a boy of nineteen. She has grown up under her father's roof a refined and cultivated woman. Her husband is said to be ignorant, "little better than a coolie," and unable to earn more than ten rupees a month. Poor Rukmabai has declined to carry out the contract made when she was a child. She will not live with her husband. He has brought a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights in the High Court. Dismissed in the court below, it now stands for judgment in the Court of Appeal. Where are the Baboos? Will they not stamp the country (beside Mr. Bright) on behalf of their outraged country-woman?

THE *Globe* also comments on the case in the following terms:—

The hour has arrived, the *Globe* thinks, when it is probably the duty of those who are working for the social reformation of India seriously to undertake the task of prohibiting, by legislation, the horrible scandal of infant-marriages. There has never been any doubt about the gross injustice which is inflicted upon millions of Hindoo women, some of them ladies by birth and breeding, through the wicked system of marrying them while they are children. But that injustice is now being brought so prominently before the public that it will be unwise for the Government of India to delay taking the subject into its serious consideration. The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent describes the position of a young lady who has been well educated, and is of high intelligence and refined instincts. When only eleven years of age she was given in marriage to a lad of nineteen, but remained in her father's house. The husband, on the other hand, is said to be little better than a coolie. It is now a question whether the Appeal Court of Bombay may not find itself obliged, against the sympathies of the judges, to vindicate the existing law by forcing the poor lady to live with this miserable coolie. Of course, the question will arise, will native opinion sanction the required alteration in the law? The reply is that while many natives continue to follow the bad old national tradition of promoting

in the Irish banks, and they and their landlords are quite able to take care of themselves. But a purchase even of the good land could not be made at present without great risk of loss. There can be no adequate security at present given by the land of Ireland for such a stupendous advance by the British people. And I trust that the wisdom of Parliament may guard the country from being committed to an engagement which could only end in loss and, possibly, disaster.

A BIRMINGHAM CABAL.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, writing with respect to the political crisis, says :—

Of one thing be sure, Mr. Gladstone, with Lord Spencer, John Morley, Lord Ripon, Lord Granville, Lord Rosebery, and all his other colleagues at his back, is not going to be beaten by a Birmingham cabal. The task he has set himself may prove too great for him, but he will not be beaten by the Caucus. Till now the Caucus has been very unjustly blamed and bullied. It would, indeed, be strange if it were for the first time to incur just condemnation by setting itself (under impulses of personal fealty to its favourite statesman) to resist upon imperfect and perhaps prejudiced information the expected and as yet undeclared policy of the undisputed leader of the party. Being under obligations of Cabinet secrecy, Mr. Chamberlain cannot have communicated to his friends the knowledge upon which his own judgment has been formed. And observe, the information he is possessed of has produced just as much loyalty and solidarity among all the other members of the Cabinet as it has produced disaffection in him and in Mr. Trevelyan. One hears odd and I dare say spiteful gossip as to the condition of allegiance in Birmingham and as to the considerations which may weigh with some of the leaders in that part of the country. Such matters are best left out of sight, as they are not fit for daylight, and probably have no real existence. What is certain is :—(1) that Mr. Broadhurst both before and since his accession to the Government must be reckoned as strong for what is supposed to be Mr. Gladstone's policy. (2) So are Dr. Foster, a Birmingham man, though member for Chester, and Mr. Reid, member for Aston Manor. (3) Mr. Cook is earnestly keeping an open mind. (4) The other Birmingham members are men of high character and political position (one of them, Mr. Bright, having nothing to do with the Caucus, and standing aloof in lofty elevation above all personal wrangling), and they will not likely attach themselves to any revolt except upon the most solemnly arrived at necessity. If there is any different spirit than this at Birmingham, those who foment difficulty had better consider that, if any preliminary and premature hostilities it comes to be a question of Gladstone and Chamberlain, the odds in favour of the former statesman will be immense, from the feeling which will be aroused. Secondly, any exaggeration or misrepresentation of Mr. Gladstone's purposes now made will be followed by a tremendous reaction when he comes to make clear his real intentions. Thirdly, the more Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain are divided, the greater is the probability of the Whigs supporting a forward policy. It certainly is most curious that a grievance should be made of Mr. Gladstone having preferred the "backward old Whigs," as the Chamberlainites think them, in the formation of the Government, and that the first time the Whigs are ready to go forward Mr. Chamberlain jibs. I am persuaded he is under a delusion as to the amount of Radical support he will get in making this great mistake. A man with excellent knowledge of the House told me that he knew Mr. Chamberlain was counting and naming as among his adherents men who are most certainly of the other way of thinking, and quite certain not to desert Mr. Gladstone. I said the other day that Michael Davitt was not of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain would resign. In this morning's papers he is reported to the same effect. He hopes Mr. Chamberlain will reconsider his resolve even at the eleventh hour: 11·45 will do; but there is little hope of any such change of the resolution which the late hope of the English Radicals has taken.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON HOME RULE FIRST.

Mr. Labouchere sends a long letter to the *Daily News* expressing an earnest hope that Mr. Gladstone will separate the issues of Land Purchase and Home Rule. He says :—

The doubt whether Mr. Gladstone will be able to obtain such a majority in the House of Commons for his Irish proposals as will enable him to persevere in them, should they involve Home Rule and Land Purchase, is confirmed by what I hear from Radical members every day. The doubt has become a certainty, I am sure that there are at least thirty Radicals who would vote against land purchase with an Imperial guarantee. Mr. Gladstone would not, therefore, command a working majority in favour of the joint proposals.

After stating seven possible arguments against a Land Purchase scheme, Mr. Labouchere says :—

"If Mr. Gladstone insists upon coupling Land Purchase with Home Rule, I personally shall vote with him, for I believe that the dangers of political inaction outweigh the economical objections to Land Purchase. My contention is, that there are so many Radicals who will not take this course, that the anti-Home Rule stream and the anti-Land Purchase stream will, if allowed to unite, form a river which will submerge Mr. Gladstone's "proposal." Opposition to Home Rule has not been bought off by the bribe of Land Purchase while the advocates for Home Rule are in many instances not prepared to vote for it if coupled with Land Purchase. What, then, is the course that ought to be taken if the Government proposals are not to be defeated? To separate the two issues. If Mr. Gladstone brings in a bill dealing alone with the future government of Ireland, and containing fiscal clauses involved in the scheme irrespective of Land Purchase, and if he announces that when, and only when, this bill becomes law he will consider the question of Land Purchase, he will have a working majority for his bill in the House of Commons; and should it be thrown out by the Lords, he will be supported by the country when he appeals to it. Either to deal first with the land, or to treat government and land as one, will be a fatal tactical mistake which will bring ruin and confusion to the Liberal party.

MR. DAVITT EXPLAINS HOME RULE.

Mr. Michael Davitt was recently entertained at dinner by the political council of the Manchester Liberal Club, and subsequently addressed a meeting of its members. He said the Home Rule constitution for Ireland would mean simply this : we should have in Ireland a representative of the Crown, either as a Governor-General or as a Lord Lieutenant. He would have under his control whatever troops the Imperial Parliament might deem it necessary to allow to remain in Ireland. In addition to this safeguard against any contingency the Imperial Parliament would also probably demand for its representative in Ireland a right of veto upon the legislation of the Irish National Assembly. These guarantees would be demanded by the Imperial Parliament, and he had no reason to believe that Mr. Parnell would refuse to discuss those demands, and to make every possible concession to those by whom these demands were put forth. Irish landlords he regarded as politically and socially bankrupt, and believed it would be difficult to persuade the English taxpayer, with hundreds of thousands on the point of starvation, to pay a hundred millions for an idle and worthless class in Ireland. Fifty or sixty millions would be amply sufficient.

ORANGEMEN AND THE CRISIS.

Responding for the Ulster members at a meeting of Orangemen in London, Major Saunderson, M. P., said that the Orangemen desired to live in peace with all men, and not to interfere with the right of any man to hold his own opinions ; but at the same time they were determined, at all hazards and at all costs, to maintain their own intact. He went on to say :—

They were subjects of Queen Victoria, and they intended to remain so ; and if, in a moment of incredible imbecility, Parliament should consent to hand over the authority of the Crown into other hands, they claimed the right, as Christian men and loyal subjects of the Crown, to take up arms in their own defence. He had said that at many meetings, and when occasion offered he would repeat it in the House of Commons. Last December he had told Lord Randolph Churchill something of the strength and determination of the Orangemen of Ulster, and told his lordship he would never understand what Orangemen were and what they meant till he came over and saw for himself. Up to the time of leaving London his lordship had some doubt as to the reception he would meet with ; but he told Lord Randolph that he would get such a reception he had never had before and probably never would again ; and the result was a gathering in Belfast of 120,000 determined men, who met there for the double purpose of showing respect to a distinguished and successful English statesman, and at the same time of convincing him that there was in Ireland a great organized institution determined at all hazards and all costs to maintain those great principles for which it was founded—loyalty to the Crown and to the Protestant faith. Lord Randolph had learned the lesson ; and the demonstration had, moreover, an immense effect upon the public mind of England. At present there were only two parties in the House of Commons who really understood what they were aiming at—they were the Nationalists and the Orangemen. The former had a clear goal at which they aimed, and Mr. Parnell had been perfectly candid in repeatedly stating that his aim was separation from England and the establishment of the Irish people as a separate nation. That was the "single plank" on which he now stood. His attitude, therefore, was standing with his coat off on a plank ; but the Orange party and the Ulster members would knock him off that plank ; and, as he had now been joined by the Prime Minister of England, he had not the slightest doubt they should knock them both off. He did not undervalue the talent, intellectual power, and eloquence of their Nationalist opponents ; but the Orange cause would win in the end, because it was so just and so righteous that it would appeal to the understanding and patriotism of the great and understanding English people.

THE IRISH DEFENCE UNION.

The Irish Defence Union has sent the following letter to the Prime Minister :—

Irish Defence Union, 22, Charing-cross, March 17.

Sir,—In your letter to Lord De Vesci you say you "have invited free communication of views from the various classes and sections most likely to supply full and authentic knowledge of the wants and wishes of the Irish people." As a body of gentlemen, English, Scotch and Irish, or various creeds and politics, associated for the purpose of aiding persons suffering from illegal coercion in Ireland, we beg to submit the following considerations :—

In your address soliciting re-election you say that there are "three great Irish questions demanding our care—social order, and settlement of the land question, and a widely prevalent desire for self-government extending beyond what is felt in Great Britain, as to local affairs, but necessarily subject in all respects to the law of Imperial unity.

As to the first of these questions, we can assure you that, in the larger part of Ireland, social order does not exist. Life is not secure, nor is property. The owner of land cannot let it because men wishing to take it are not allowed to do so. The principle virtually asserted is that the power (which is often merely the will) of the particular tenant to pay is the true measure of rent, and not the value of the soil. Resistance to those who order this state of things is punished by boycotting, which prohibits all communications with the law-abiding, and leaves them in want of all which social order would afford them. This detestable system frequently and naturally produces outrages upon person and property.

As to the second question the condition of things is this. The Irish farmers are told, and believe, that agitation will enrich them at the expense of others, and they are thus encouraged to repudiate the Acts of 1870 and 1881, for both of which you, Sir, are peculiarly responsible.

We respectfully submit that the third question is incorrectly stated. It is not a question of self-government beyond what is felt in Great Britain as to local affairs. Home Rule in this sense, as represented by Mr. Butt and Mr. Shaw, entirely failed in rousing popular enthusiasm in Ireland. It was only when it was transformed into a cry for legislative independence that it became a real power. It is now virtually a question of separation into two States. It has been so stated by those who originated and foment the present disturbances. This is not a desire for self-government beyond what is felt in England for local affairs. It is not something beyond, but something wholly different. Sir Robert Peel saw clearly that repeal of the Union would necessarily lead to separation, and we refer to his great speech of April 25, 1884, for arguments which are as conclusive now as they were then. It is a question of establishing an independent and hostile State in front of our most important ports. It is a question of a separation most disastrous to Ireland, a separation which would leave all property-owners there at the mercy of those who would think it right to plunder them.

The Loyalists are in a minority throughout the three southern provinces, and could offer no resistance. In Ulster they probably would resist, and might incur the fate of repels only for adhering to the Constitution under which they were born.

Nor can we admit that the hatred of England, on which the desire for separation is based, is well-founded ; for this generation at least is guilty of no wrong to Ireland.

You are, you say, engaged in forming such an estimate as only a Ministry can form of the social state of Ireland, especially "with regard to crime, to the fulfilment of contracts, to the pressure of low prices upon agriculture, and to personal liberty of action."

The statistics of crime are already in your hands. We are in a position to give many details as to the non-fulfilment of contracts. The fall of prices has doubtless been serious, but we submit that too much will turn out to be attributed to it, and we desire to remind you that rents have already been greatly and permanently reduced. It will be found that a suspension of industry and a diminution of honesty are factors in the case. In order to form a correct opinion, it will be necessary to ascertain how far the rents withheld correspond with increased savings, and how far the inevitable loss has been aggravated by the excited condition of the people and the insecure state of the country. As to personal liberty of action, it has well nigh ceased to exist, and of this we can furnish many proofs.

These "indications go to the heart of the question before you," and we venture respectfully to present them to you as likely to assist in forming a correct estimate.

We sign this on behalf, and at the request, of the Committee of the Irish Defence Union, and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

[Pembroke.
Bramwell.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

On March 23, Lord Fitzgerald rose to move "For a return of the taxes and duties raised or levied on the administration of justice in India during the year 1885, whether by stamps, *ad-valorem* duties, or otherwise, under the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council in 1870, or any of the Acts referred to therein, or otherwise : and that the subject of the taxation of justice in India may be referred to the Select Committee on the operation of the Act for the better government of India (1858), and certain other Acts relating to India." This, he said, was a subject of considerable importance, inasmuch as it affected the welfare of the 250,000,000 inhabitants of India. All economic writers agreed that "the worst of all taxation is that on the administration of justice. It acted as a 'prohibition,' and deprived man of everything by depriving him of justice. By means of this taxation the poor—that is the bulk of the community, and especially the oppressed—were put out of the protection of the law." The proceedings of the committee of 1853 terminated with the great Constitutional Act of 1858, which swept away the Board of Control and substituted for it a Government of the Queen and the present Government of India. Two years afterwards he ceased to be a member of Parliament ; but, returning to London twenty-two years after, it was his privilege to become a member of the Privy Council. While sitting as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council he found that many appeals from India were brought under the notice of her Majesty. He returned to the question which had interested him twenty years before, and on reference to the judicial appointments he found a wonderful improvement had taken place. Great progress had been made in India during that period in reference to the appointment of the judges and the administration of the law. It was one of the greatest blessings to the Indian people that now they had a pure administration of justice under judges who might be thoroughly trusted. There existed among the Indian population the utmost confidence in the administration of justice ; but while he admitted the improvement had taken place in the interval, he also found that nothing had been done potentially to reduce the amount of taxation on the administration of justice. There were general Indian Stamp Acts passed prior to 1870, but they culminated in the Court of Fees Act of 1870, passed by the Governor-General in Council during the time of Lord Mayo. That Act was a regular sweep-net, from which there was no exception and no escape. It extended to the whole of British India and to all courts, great and small, including the Small Debts Courts in the Presidency towns. By schedule I of that Act the fee on the initiation of the suit advanced on a graduated scale from a suit where the value of the subject of litigation did not exceed five rupees (which was taxed at eight annas) up to an initiatory tax of 3,000 rs. (that was to say, 300*l.*), according to the value of the matter in controversy. This was only the initiatory tax. Among the suits specified was one to recover possession of a wife. Then there were complicated and vexatious provisions for ascertaining the value of the subject of litigation. Every step in the cause was subject to a fee or tax. The defendant had his shares to pay as well as the plaintiff. There were fresh taxes when the case was moved to the district Court of Appeal and to the Supreme Court. From the Parliamentary abstract of 1877-78 he gathered that the receipts under the head of law and justice in India amounted in that year to 813,221*l.* Stamps yielded 2,993,483*l.*, the greater part of which, according to a note by the compiler of the abstract, was derived from fees on litigation. The expenditure on law and justice, on the other hand, was 3,555,000*l.* The accounts for 1882-83 showed that the receipts for law and justice were 657,000*l.*, and for stamps 3,380,000*l.*, while the expenditure was 3,255,000*l.* In 1883-84, again, the sale of Court fee stamps yielded 3,486,234*l.* Probably the noble earl the Secretary of State for India would tell their lordships that the expenditure on justice in India was not, after all, more than the receipts, and that the charges, large though they might be, were not more than the people were apparently prepared to pay. But that was no answer at all, nor was it an answer to say that taxation on justice tended to prevent litigation. He had always looked upon the noble earl as a sound economist, and he would doubtless remember the doctrine laid down by Bentham on this subject, to the effect that "nothing can be worse than the taxation of justice." Expensive law deprived the poor man of his rights, it did not check litigation, and left a power of oppression in the hands of the rich. Justice was taxed in India in a way that would not be tolerated in this country, and he (Lord F.) called attention to the grievous injustice inflicted upon the millions of India in this matter, in the hope that some means might be devised to mitigate a great and crying evil.

The Earl of Kimberley said the noble and learned lord had brought under the consideration of the House a subject of very great importance, and no one was better qualified to explain it in all its details. It was, at the same time, a subject of extremely technical nature, and he did not propose to follow the noble and learned lord through the details which he had placed so clearly before the House. He would first of all observe that his noble friend had been good enough to credit him with being a sound economist, and the quotation from Bentham rather went to show that justice should be made cheap. Notwithstanding the great authority of Bentham, however, one had yet to learn that justice was extremely cheap in England. In India, as his noble friend rather admitted, there was an extreme desire for litigation, and it was certain, at all events, that the fees which had been levied had not stopped litigation. Whether these fees had given too great an advantage to the rich he was not prepared to say, but that litigation went on in India on a very large scale was apparent to every one. Undoubtedly the matter required attention, and complaints had been made that the fees were too high, and these complaints had been seconded by persons in authority. Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta, had drawn attention to the subject in an interesting memorandum. The Viceroy and a Committee of the Legislative Council were now specially dealing with the question, and as long ago as 1881 a Bill was brought in by the Council which, though it was originally of a financial character, dealt specially with this question. In 1884 a circular was sent round to all the Courts in India requesting information. There seemed to be no doubt that the initiatory fees required revision. But at the same time it was impossible for Governments to leave finance out of sight. India was just now under great financial pressure, and it was absolutely necessary to consider the question not merely with reference to a particular tax or fee, but to the whole financial position of the country. The Viceroy and Government were desirous of removing any grievance which might be found to exist. As the question was of an extremely technical character and was already in the proper hands for its investigation, he would appeal to his noble and learned friend to withdraw his motion. He deprecated his noble and learned friend's proposal to refer this question to the Committee on Indian affairs which was about to sit. That committee would not be precluded from inquiring into it. But looking to the technical character of the matters involved, the committee probably would not think it desirable to deal with them. He hoped, therefore, that his noble and learned friend would be content with his assurance that the subject should receive the careful consideration of the Government with a view to the redress of any grievance which might be proved to exist. With regard to the return asked for by his noble and learned friend, he might inform him that in the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India a general statement would be found which would probably answer his noble and learned friend's purpose. The return asked for would not be obtained for a considerable time, and would involve a rather heavy expense which he did not think ought to be incurred. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Kimberley said that if the committee should think fit all the information in the power of the Government would be afforded.

Lord Fitzgerald accepted the statement of his noble friend and had no objection to withdraw his motion.

THE INDIAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. J. Maclaren asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the strength of the British troops in India by the addition of 10,000 men and the augmentation of the native army in India by the addition of 17,000 men, which was agreed upon by the Government of India and the late Government, was being proceeded with ; what would be the full strength of the British troops in India after the trooping season 1886-87, and the full strength of the native army in India at the same time ; what progress had been made towards raising the four additional Sikh and the five additional Goorkha regiments ; and when these regiments would be added to the effective military strength of India.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : The authorised addition to the European force was 10,657 men. Of these about 6,400 were sent out last trooping season. The whole addition to the native army is between 16,000 and 17,000 men. Orders have been issued for the increase of some 4,500 men to the cavalry ; and two at least of the five additional Goorkha regiments have been raised, and recruits for the others is understood are coming in satisfactorily. If the remainder of the Europeans are sent out during next trooping season and the whole of the additional native forces are raised, the full European force will be 69,704, and the native 141,000. No orders have yet been issued for raising any of the native forces except those I have already specified ; and it rests with the Government of India to use its discretion, having regard to financial and other considerations, as to the time of issuing them.

THE INDIA COMMITTEE.

Mr. Magniac asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had received any remonstrance from commercial quarters with reference to the absence of a sufficient representation of commercial interests upon the India Committee ; and whether, having regard to the fact that the most important tie between this country and India was a commercial one, he would undertake to examine the matter with a view to acceding to the desire of the remonstrants and so as to give a practical direction to the inquiry.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : To the first paragraph of my hon. friend's question I have to reply that the only suggestion which has reached me from any commercial body is that which he handed to me on March 19 from the executive committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. In answer to the second paragraph, I am not prepared to admit, having regard to the nature of the inquiry, which involves many questions not connected with commerce, that the proposed selection of members is otherwise than a fair one. I may remind the House that if our proposals are accepted there will be on the Joint Committee one peer and one eminent member of this House closely connected with the commercial interests of the City of London, and at least one other member identified with the commercial interests of the cotton district of England.

Mr. Magniac gave notice that on the motion for the appointment of the committee he should move the amendment standing in his name.

THE MILITARY COMMAND IN BURMA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the military command in Lower Burma was under the Madras command, and that in Upper Burma under the Commander-in-Chief ; and, if so, when it was proposed to put an end to this divided control.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : The military command in Lower Burma is certainly under Madras, and the Viceroy is in communication with the Secretary of State in Council as to placing the whole of Burma under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

COALING STATIONS ABROAD.

Mr. W. H. Smith dealt with the question of the coaling-stations abroad and our mercantile harbours and military ports, which he maintained required to be put into a greater state of efficiency, and urged that a select committee should be appointed to ascertain whether the estimates for these services were sufficient. What was being done was, he believed, inadequate, and in the event of a panic the outlay which would be required would be much larger than if the necessary works were completed now.

Mr. Baden-Powell hoped the Government would carry out a continuous policy for the efficient protection of our coaling-stations ; and Sir L. Pelly having specified some of the stations which were inadequately defended, Mr. Woodall denied that there had been any break in the continuity of the policy pursued in respect to the defences referred to, and contended that our military and mercantile ports, both at home and abroad, were being maintained in a proper state of efficiency.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that the Bengal Central Railway Company, finding that the railway they made under a definite bargain was not a paying concern, had obtained a Government guarantee to set them up and restore the value of their shares ; whether, following this example, the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company and other unpaying concerns had applied for similar assistance ; and whether it was the intention of the Secretary of State for India to revive the practice under which companies which succeeded held to their bargain and those which did not pay managed, by putting pressure on the Indian authorities, to shift their losses on to the Indian taxpayer.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : The Bengal Central Railway Company having applied in June last for a continuance till June 1885 of the advance by the Government of India of interest originally granted for five years, the Secretary of State in Council, after communicating with India, acceded to the application. A further application from the company in July led to a further extension of interest till December 1885, and a permanent guarantee of interest under certain conditions was agreed to between the Secretary of State in Council and the company. A suggestion from the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company that a similar agreement might be made with them has been referred to the Government of India for consideration. Although every case of this kind must be judged on its merits, my answer to the third question of my hon. friend as to the general policy of the Secretary of State in Council is certainly in the negative.

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would call attention to the facts mentioned in the question, and would move a resolution.

EXECUTIONS IN BURMA.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether particulars regarding the execution of rebels and dacoits in Upper Burma had been received ; whether he could say how many Burmese had been shot or summarily executed ; and whether her Majesty's Government were satisfied that those executions had been necessary and justifiable, and that neither the civil nor the military officers had put natives of the country to death for resisting the British forces in the annexation of the country.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : All the information at present in the possession of her Majesty's Government was given in the Parliamentary paper, Burma, No. 2 (1886), which was laid on the table of the House on the 11th inst., and copies of which, it is hoped, will very soon be in the hands of hon. members.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. J. Maclean,—To ask the Under-Secretary for India, with reference to the statement of the Indian Finance Minister, Sir A. Colvin, in his Budget speech, that "the earnest attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the subject of the silver difficulty by the Indian Government, who have pressed on him the necessity of seeking, in concert with the Great Powers and the United States, a solution of the question," what steps have been taken, and with what result, by the Secretary of State to give effect to this recommendation.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLDS' PARTING WORDS TO INDIA.

Just before leaving India Mr. Edwin Arnold wrote the last of his letters describing his tour through India. The following are his parting words :—

We brought goodwill to India, and leave it with that goodwill doubled and trebled. We have found nothing but friendliness and courtesy among the countless millions of this land ; from strangers, townsfolk, peasants, servants, men, women, and children, a thousand instances of simple virtues—of charity, of domestic affection, of natural courtesy, of inherent modesty, of honest dignity, of devotion, of piety, of glad human life—have we encountered in passing, as one encounters bright birds and fair flowers ; have more than before endeared this kindred and civilised population, whose intellectual and religious history is so noble, and the guardianship of whom is Great Britain's proudest charge. It is not that the writer has not known the difference between an easy Indian tour in the cold weather, and official life and duty there in the summer heats and the sickly seasons. It is not that he is ignorant of the crime, superstition, and ignorance yet to be combated among the masses of the land. But a healthy man needs only to keep himself temperate and good-humoured, and to avoid unboiled water and chills, in order to enjoy the hottest days which India knows—it was, by the way, 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade at Sholapore on the day when he passed through that place—and for every trait of brutality, ingratitude, or folly which can be cited against the Indian peoples, those who love and know them could relate many true and striking proofs of their innate goodness. I wish that there were time to speak here of the Indian wives and mothers, among whom are to be counted humble saints and angels by the lakh—gentle, patient, laborious, faithful, pure, contented, cheerful, and affectionate souls. I hope some day they will be educated, but not over much, so as to know how to enjoy life more, and to save their babies from dying so needlessly. I hope that Hindoos will some day respect their own shastras which forbid that a girl be married against her choice, or before she is, Orientally, of age ; that wives and husbands will, in a large degree, select each other, and the natural law, once being at work, the world will see wonderful statesmen, sages, poets, mechanicians, and artists arising from the 51 percent levy, ocean of Indian life ; and it will be, as it ought to be, the pride of Englishmen, to call them "fellow-subjects." We must be friends and fellow-subjects henceforward. The time is gone when we could hold India by force of arms. We must hold it in the days to come, because England is "hers," because the basis and purpose of our sovereignty are her advancement and her benefit ; because the best thing for the two populations is that they should live sisterly, the stronger protecting the weaker. What is good for India, in the sense of wisely and naturally developing her social and political emancipation, must henceforth be gladly done, not in the spirit of precipitate agitators, who, to hatch an egg, would cast it in the fire, but in the spirit of all those good and safe administrators whose noble work in India is the chronicle of her peace, her expansion, and her present comparative prosperity. We never conquered India ! No armaments can vanquish a fourth of the earth's inhabitants ; but the valour of our soldiers, the sagacity of our Indian statesmen, and the superb organization of that civil army which year by year administers the vast peninsula with a fidelity and purity beyond praise, have won, and fairly won, from all the world —from Mogul, Persian, Pathan, Afghan, from Frenchman, Portuguese, and Dane—the noble, lofty and splendid, of repaying to India what the world owes her in the past for her philosophy, her learning, and her arts. Neither before nor after the sad times of 1857, neither in the days of the Mutin nor now, did the common people of India even for one instant desire to see the *saheb* depart. They do not love us. We have their affection to win. But they trust, they admire, and they appreciate the honest gentleman and fearless warriors who have ruled them with a barrier of manhood stronger than the Himalayas. Yet the time is coming when India must approach closer to us, must have larger life, and not only know England better, but be better known herself. There are no longer two policies—that which suits the Empire and one which satisfies India ; there is but one henceforward, to find and to follow—the policy, that is to say, which is best for India. With such impressions I myself quit a second time the shores of this beautiful land, from which I carry the wealth of so many new and precious friendships, Hindoo and Mahommedan ; but if those impressions appear as they may, too hopeful and too partial, or perhaps presumptuous, my defence is really a confession, for I profess myself not so much her friend as her lover ; I leave my heart behind me in leaving the Indian people, who have taught me, as I have wandered among them, that manners more noble and gentle, learning more modest and profound, loyalty more sincere, refinement more natural, and sweeter simplicities of life, and love, and duty exist in the length and breadth of British Asia than even I had concluded from my old experiences before India was "revisited."

BURMA AND ITS PEOPLE.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on March 22, at the University of London, Burlington Gardens, the President (the Marquess of Lorne) in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. J. Anman Bryce on "Burma : the Country and People." The author dealt especially on this occasion with the physical aspects and the inhabitants of Burma, having a fortnight before read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute on its commercial and political aspects. Having described the mountain ranges, remarked on the importance of the Irrawaddy, and stated that though the delta seemed one vast rice-field it was by no means all of it under cultivation, he said that the great beauty was in the forest scenery of Burma. In the moist regions near the sea, and in the deep dells among the mountains everywhere, there were stretches of evergreen forest often impenetrable, and some of them towering 150 feet in height. There was hardly any time of the year when the landscape was not bright with the bloom of flowering trees and shrubs, many of which were sweet-scented. With the dominant race which had given its name to the country were mingled large sections of other civilised or Buddhist races, all the races of Burma appearing to be of Mongoloid extraction. The true Burman was hard-featured, of moderate height, darkish in colour, of robust frame, and rather short legs. He was strong, hardy, vigorous, and capable of considerable exertion after a spasmodic fashion ; but he was generally indolent, and in the remarkable conflict of races of which Burma was becoming the centre, he felt sure the Burman himself would be worsted. In the north he was being pressed down by the Shan and the Kachen ; in the south he was being ousted in manual labour by the more attentive, if not more intelligent, Hindoo and Mussulman. The national force seemed to be dwindling, and that might be partly owing to the introduction of opium and liquors "with the other blessings of British rule." Personally Theebaw always appeared to him—and he saw him a number of times—a stupid, rather sensual-looking but amiable young man. He had a particularly soft and sweet voice. Both men and women wore gay variegated silks, and decorated themselves with flowers. In concluding, Mr. Bryce observed that our new acquisition rounded off our eastern frontier and consolidated it ; that trade would increase not only from the development of Burma itself, but also from the access it would afford to China ; and that there would be ample scope for the exercise of those qualities which had made England the greatest civilised Power the world had ever seen. A discussion ensued.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AND THE "CHELA."

The Paris correspondent of the *World* says :—Just two years ago, Madame (or Mdlle. ?) H.P. Blavatsky made her appearance in Paris, accompanied by a magnetic *chela* named Mohini Chatterji. By some means or other she had won the protection of the "faddy" Duchesse de Pomar, who placed her gorgeous *sajons* at the disposal of the impious and slang-loving Russian, and of her strange companion. And so, under the presidency of the Duchesse de Pomar and with the Comtesse de Morsier for secretary, the French Theosophical Society was founded. Thanks to this fashionable patronage the T. S. in Paris began to prosper ; the Mahatmas cut out Allan Kardec and Mesmer ; the blue-stockings of the Faubourg began gravely to investigate esoteric Buddhism ; the "faddy" Duchess opened her purse and the *chela* opened his Messiah eyes, and the ladies of the noble Faubourg, imitating the ladies of Tyburnia, doubtless at the suggestion of Madame (or Mdlle. ?) Blavatsky, made him presents of velvet robes, and bought him cigarettes at ten francs a package. And so the prospects of theosophy in Paris looked bright, until one day *la* Blavatsky took her little pitcher to the well once too often and broke it, and revealed the fact that Thibetan gospel was often a cover for calumny. Then the *chela*, the black man who had offered himself "to learn practically the hidden mysteries of Nature, and the psychical powers latent in man," abused his lady-killing powers, and strange accounts came to Paris of his adventures in the Forest of Fontainebleau. And worse than that, the lady-killing *chela* was discovered to be far from a disinterested slayer of hearts. In short, French Theosophical Society has fallen all to pieces. The "faddy" Duchess still refuses to believe that she has been victimised ; but the other noble lady-founders of the society and the blue-stockings will never again admit the Russian sorceress to their house, or beg the velvet-clad *chela* to sing them incantations in Sanskrit and recite lullaby *mantras*. French common sense has lost no time in seeing through theosophy. The spectacle has not proved to be edifying ; and, judging from the very precise information which I have received this week from several of the ex-members of the society, the *chela* and the sorceress will very soon be as much at a discount in Tyburnia as they are already in the Faubourg St. Germain. It appears that the conduct of both has been more than indelicate.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE INDIA PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

On March 22, Lord R. Churchill gave notice in the House of Commons that, on the motion for the consideration of the Lords' message with regard to the Joint Committee on the Government of India, he would move as an amendment, "That a message be sent to the Lords to acquaint their lordships that in the opinion of this House it is most desirable that the inquiry into the operation of the various statutes constituting the Government of India should be concluded within a reasonable time, and that, for the better attainment of that end, it would be well that the Joint Committee of both Houses should not be composed of more than fourteen members of Parliament."

A meeting was held at the Carlton Club on March 22 of Conservative members nominated on the committee, and of others interested in India There were present Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord R. Churchill, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Stanhope, and about a dozen more, and after a good deal of discussion it was resolved that Sir M. Hicks-Beach should enter into communication with the Prime Minister and endeavour to get the number of the committee reduced to fourteen. It is believed, however, that the Government will not abandon its intention of having a numerous representative committee, as the process of forming it has now gone so far that it is too late to make a change. Sir Roper Lethbridge will withdraw his amendment in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to go out to India and take evidence there."

Another report states :—"The meeting at the Carlton Club of members of Parliament interested in India was private, but the Press Association learns that Lord Randolph Churchill, who convened the meeting, had with him Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord George Hamilton, the Hon. E. Stanhope, General Fraser, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir R. Temple, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. H. S. King, and other members of the House of Commons. The deliberations of the party were confined to Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth's motion for a joint committee on Indian affairs, which proposes that it should consist of sixteen members from each House. As a result of the consultation, Sir Roper Lethbridge decided to withdraw his amendment, to the effect that a portion of the Commission should be sent to India to gather information there ; but it was resolved that the party should unitedly support Lord Randolph Churchill's amendment, which declares that it is desirable that the inquiry should be concluded within a reasonable time, and that for the better attainment of this end it would be well that the Joint Committee of both Houses should not be composed of more than fourteen members, who should have been in the official service of India. It is understood that the Government will strongly oppose this, and whips will be issued by both parties for Thursday next."

"We understand," says another journal, "that the Conservatives do not agree with the proposal to make Lord Northbrook chairman of the Indian Committee, and that they intend to put forward the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos."

MILITARY DIVORCE SUITS.

Graves *v.* Graves.—This was a petition presented by the wife praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Captain George William Graves, of the Militia. Mrs. Florence Annie Graves said that she was married to the respondent on Aug. 2, 1877, at Holy Trinity Church, Gray's Inn Road. At that time he was a lieutenant, but he afterwards became captain in his regiment. After the marriage he became intemperate, and then he acted with violence towards her. In 1879 they were living at Terrace Cottage, Southampton. He there acted very improperly towards her ; he pinched her on the arm and kicked her, in addition to which he called her very bad names. Owing to his misconduct she became so unwell that she had to have medical aid. In January 1883 the respondent was away from home, and she received three telegrams which distressed her. The first of the telegrams, in which the writer requested Captain Graves to visit a lady at Albert Mansions. They were addressed to the East Surrey Regiment at Shorncliffe, her own answer was returned. The petitioner said she spoke to the respondent on the subject, and he told her the telegrams were for a friend of his. He had sworn at her with reference to money matters, and she was further to come home in consequence of the respondent's creditors taking possession of it. Some time ago she had seen the respondent at Southsea, when he told her he was going to India. Mr. Lionel Smith said he saw the respondent at Aldershot in 1883. He was there with his regiment. He knew he was very familiar with a Miss Colton. The witness then gave evidence to prove the allegations in the petition. Sir J. Hannen said enough had been proved for the respondent to answer. He had not thought proper to do so, and therefore he pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and gave the petitioner custody of the children.

Ramsbottom *v.* Ramsbottom.—This was a petition presented by a husband praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband. Mrs. Esther Ramsbottom said the respondent was at the time of her marriage with him a silk dyer at Bury. Matters did not go on well, and in 1868 he enlisted and went to India. She heard from him in 1873. She refused to go out to India to him. After that she got letters from the military authorities stating that the respondent had another woman. Sergeant Furr said he was in India in 1873. He knew Sergeant Ramsbottom, of the York and Lancaster Regiment. He also knew he was married at Agra in October 1873, and that he was on the strength of the regiment as a married man. Sir J. Hannen said this, he thought, would be sufficient to enable him to act. As the evidence was not quite complete on that, the remaining links could be supplied, and then he would pronounce a decree.

HUNTING BRIGANDS IN SICILY.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Palermo, gives the following particulars respecting the recent capture of brigands :—At 5·45 a.m. on Tuesday last a coachman who was exercising some of the horses galloped up to the gates of the Castello di Maniaci, at Bronte, shouting that a band of five brigands was close to the castle. He at the same time brought the news that a monk had been robbed of £10 on the Government road. Saitta, one of the campiere guards, also espied their approach, while he was on duty at the great door of the castle. The news rapidly spread, and the employés on the estate collected with great rapidity, armed or asking for arms. An old servant named Meli was the first to start out against the marauders. When they caught sight of him they made for the river, and forded it, being unable to reach the bridge, as Lord Bridport's guards had reached the spot before them. The brigands forded the river with difficulty, and in doing so one or two of them lost their guns. By this time all the retainers on the estate were in full cry, following the brigands towards the Saracen's Rock. The Hon. Victor Hood, who is about twenty-two years of age, was on horseback, and with two others made desperate efforts to get ahead of the band. After a ride of forty minutes he came up with three of the brigands, summoned them to surrender by presenting

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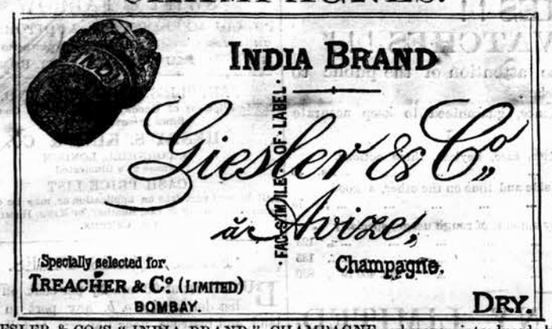

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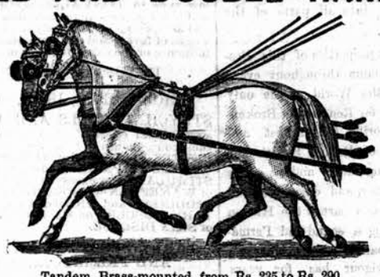

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